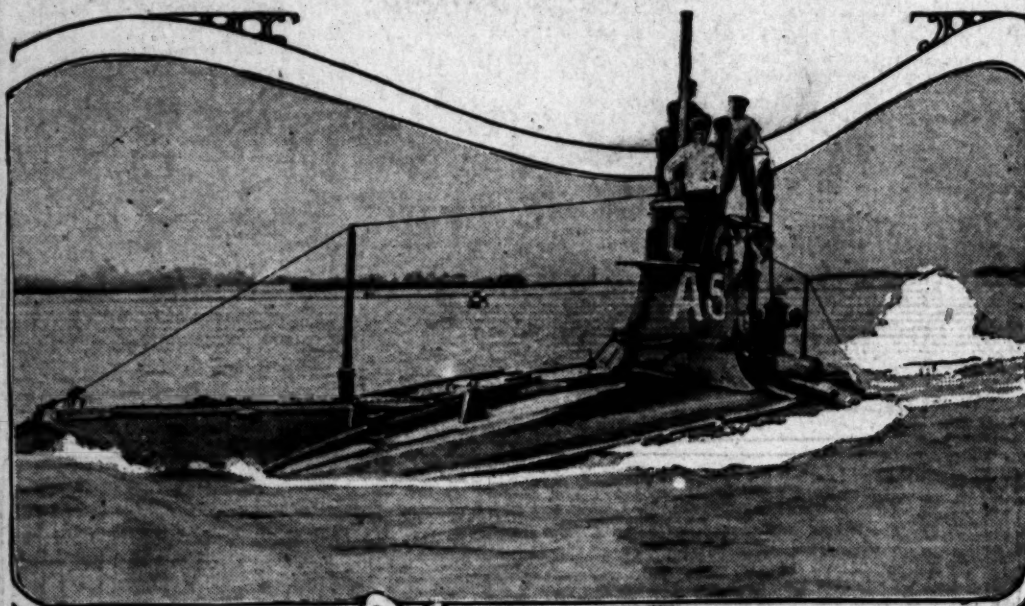




Liberty Under Law—Equal Rights—True Industrial Freedom
PRICE 2½ CENTS

GERMAN FORCE REPORTED DRIVEN OUT OF LILLE.

A Shark of the Navy, "Made in Germany."



German Submarine.

FEAR EGYPT
IS DISLOYAL.

RUMORED KHEDIVI IS HELD IN
CONSTANTINOPLE.

England is said to be using pressure to prolong his stay in Turkey until end of war—Opportunity for outbreak declared to be unusual.

[A. F. FOREIGN CORRESPONDENT.]
LONDON, Oct. 9.—That the Khedive of Egypt, now in Constantinople, has been forbidden by the British government to return to his dominions for the present is a belief current among Englishmen who keep in touch with Egyptian affairs. The Khedive was in Constantinople visiting the Sultan when the war began, and was fired on and slightly wounded by an Egyptian political agitator. The loyalty of the Khedive to British rule is strongly questioned by Anglo-Egyptians. His closest associates are members of the pro-Turkish party, which is under German influence.

With Lord Kitchener absent from Egypt and most of the regular British garrison withdrawn for service in France, the opportunity for revolutionary outbreaks is an unusual one. Under these circumstances it is possible that Great Britain may use pressure to induce the Khedive to prolong his visit in Constantinople until the close of the war or until events take a turn which would insure British success and discourage native plottings in Egypt. There are 15,000 British troops in the garrisons of Egypt now who have replaced the regular troops sent to France. Other territorial regiments have been sent to India in exchange for regulars brought to Europe. Malta, Gibraltar and other British possessions are now guarded by the territorials. These regiments may be sent to the front in their turn after they have undergone severe training and be replaced by some of the newer recruits now being broken in at English camps.

QUEEN SHARES
KING'S PERILS.

ELIZABETH OF BELGIUM IS SAID
TO SHOW DIGNITY WORTHY
OF CLASSIC TIMES.

[BY ATLANTIC CABLE AND A. P.]
HAYRE (via Paris) Oct. 16.—Queen Elizabeth of the Belgians is with her husband at the headquarters of the Belgian army and is his constant companion, except when King Albert approaches the firing line to encourage and direct his troops.

M. Huismans, Belgian Minister of State, in announcing the fact today, added that King Albert was showing great stoicism and that Queen Elizabeth was sharing his perils and giving an example of dignity and courage worthy of classic times.

The Belgian government has exclusive use of one postoffice and a telegraph office in Hayre. Belgian stamps are being used in France.

This usually somber port is now brilliant with French, Belgian and British uniforms. The streets are crowded with automobiles and horse-drawn equipages. The members of the diplomatic corps are lodged in one of the hotels of the city.

ENGLISH BANKS
IN COTTON DEAL.

[BY ATLANTIC CABLE AND A. P.]
LONDON, Oct. 16.—In the absence of definite advice regarding the attitude and powers of the Federal Reserve Board, local bankers today are discussing the prospects of the \$150,000,000 cotton pool.

In a tentative way leading banks here have agreed to subscribe an amount equaling one-third of the whole, but they will take no further action until they receive definite assurance that the plan, if carried through, will be wholly in the nature of a relief measure.

Bankers say they will not countenance a plan which allows of any speculative features or fixes an interest rate of more than 6 per cent.

"HOLDING OUR OWN!" BOAST OF THE FRENCH.

Efforts of Invaders to Break Through
Allies' Line Again Frustrated.

Occupation of Ostend and Bruges Places the Germans from Across the Rhine Within Sixty-five Miles of Dover and One Hundred and Fifteen Miles of London—Tremendous Battle Near Warsaw Indicated.

[BY ATLANTIC CABLE AND A. P.]

LONDON Oct. 17, 3 a.m.—"It is reported here that the Germans have been driven from Lille," a dispatch to the Daily Mail from Boulogne says, under date of Friday.

BERLIN, Oct. 16 (by way of The Hague to London, 11:07 p.m.)—"The Germans occupied Bruges October 14 and Ostend, October 15, an official statement issued here today says.

"An attempt by the Russians to occupy Lyck (East Prussia) failed with the loss of their artillery and 800 prisoners."

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16.—The German embassy today received the following official wireless report from Berlin:

"Official headquarters reports that near Antwerp between four thousand and five thousand prisoners were taken; that among the war booty are 500 cannon, four thousand tons of grain and plenty of wool, metal and cattle. The harbor works are undamaged.

"The French attacks near Albert have been repulsed.

"The Russian advance in East Prussia has failed. The Russian attack with eight army corps from Warsaw and Ivangorod has been repulsed."

LONDON, Oct. 17, 2:25 a.m.—"This town is still in the firing line and exposed to the enemy's attacks," a dispatch from Arras to Reuters, dated Wednesday, says. "Only yesterday the Germans made another attempt to recapture it under cover of darkness, but after several hours of violent artillery and rifle fire, the French were left in possession of all their positions."

PARIS, Oct. 16, 11:04 p.m.—"On our left wing the action continues vigorously," says an official communication issued this evening. "Everywhere we held our own. At certain points we have gained ground and have occupied Lavenette at the east of Estaires in the direction of Lille.

"There is no important incident to mention on the other parts of the front except an unsuccessful attack by the Germans in the region of Malancourt northwest of Verdun."

The official announcement of this afternoon follows:

"The progress indicated in the communication of yesterday has been confirmed.

"On our left wing the field of action of the allied forces extends at the present time from the region of Ypres to the sea.

"In Russia, on the left bank of the Vistula River, the Russian troops during the day of October 13 repulsed the German attacks on Warsaw and Ivangorod.

"A battle is going on south of Przemyel."

LONDON, Oct. 16, 9:45 p.m.—The official communication issued by the French War Office this afternoon confirms the progress of the allies reported yesterday.

It is not indicated in the communication at what part of the coast the allies' fighting line reaches the sea, but the nearest point is twenty-two miles from Ypres and is close to the Franco-Belgian frontier. This, however, is much nearer Dunkirk than Ostend, which the Germans are reported to have occupied today, and the presumption, based on knowledge of the German movements, is that the line of the allies is in a more northerly direction and consequently is nearer thirty than twenty miles in length. The line would seem to be a bar to an advance by the Germans along the coast, which doubtless was their plan when their cavalry made a dash toward Calais.

With both the belligerent lines reaching to the sea there now can be no attempts at outflanking by either army. To win success one or the other must break through the line and the army having the greatest number of men and the ability to move them to a chosen point seemingly has the better chance to succeed in this attempt.

The Germans, it is believed here, are certain to try to make a breach in the allies' line, but just where is known only to themselves and to the French and British commanders, who are receiving reports from their aerial scouts of any movement in strength.

It is believed, however, that as in this war the armies fight less for positions than for lines of communication,

the Germans are striking for the outer railway system now in French hands, which runs from Paris through Amiens and Arras to Hasebroeck Junction and thence to Calais and the coast. Thus far, according to the French reports, the allies have repulsed every attempt of the Germans to achieve this object and now have them well pressed back from the threatened railways.

The Germans are said to be sending further reinforcements from German warships, but it is unlikely that these vessels will bombard German forces occupying Ostend or other coast towns, if it would mean the destruction of the towns without gaining any military advantage.

IN THE VOSGES.
Basel, Switzerland, again reports a defeat of the Germans in the Vosges. There is no mention of this rumor in the official communications, although such a defeat has been reported several times from unofficial sources.

Fulfillment of the promise that

(Continued on Third Page.)

SLAIN AT FOLSOM

Outbreak Occurs
While in Prison.

During the
Bloodhounds
on Trail.

Convict Plot to
Aid Dash
for Liberty.

San Francisco, Oct. 16.—A dispatch from Folsom, Cal., says that a convict named Frank E. Crook, who was a guard, was shot and killed here today while on duty. Crook was a member of the main cell block at about 8:30

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new coats will
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Barmen Laces

—at 15c a yard

Underpriced

purchase made by our New York staff of
exceeded their new low prices.

Hair Switches at . . . 50c

Man Hair Switches at . . . \$1.45

Woman Hair Switches at . . . \$2.15

Human Hair Switches at . . . \$3.15

0 All-around Transformations

cludes except gray.

real human hair in the fashionable (and
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economy these prices offer.

(Hamburger's—Second Floor)



Always Te

ht—Friday 16—Mission

Night from Yesteryear

the Women's Democratic

ue at the Labor Temple

Germans Compelled to Fall Back from Attempt to Capture Three French Ports

EPIDEMIC OF CHOLERA IN GALICIA AND HUNGARY.

Ten Thousand Cases Among Soldiers and Citizens Are Reported.

Withdrawals of Russians Said to be Due to Desire to Avoid Exposure—Przemysl Makes Brave and Determined Defense Against Czar's Troops—Petrograd Claims Successes in East Prussia.

[BY ATLANTIC CABLE AND A. P.]

ROME, Oct. 16.—A dispatch to the Giornale d'Italia from the Austrian frontier says that cholera has assumed frightful proportions in Galicia and Hungary.

"Wednesday, in a large town and district in Northern Hungary," the dispatch says, "there were 10,000 cases among the soldiers and persons who had been in contact with them. The epidemic is extraordinarily violent and a large percentage of the stricken persons die within a few hours."

"It is asserted that the withdrawal of the Russians from Hungary was due to a desire not to expose themselves to the contagion."

LONDON, Oct. 17.—Reports from the front in the east report the garrison at Przemysl as making a determined and brave defense. The Morning Post's Petrograd correspondent telegraphs: "Up to the moment of the investment of the fortress thousands of peasants were compelled at the point of the revolver and rifle to work on additional lines of defense. The Russian advance, however, was so rapid that these defenses were left incomplete."

"Moreover, the Russians secured, in the southern country, vast quantities of stores intended for the garrison. Hence, though the fortress is well supplied with cannon and ammunition, it is very short of food."

"The Serbo-Montenegrin troops, commanded by Gen. Rojanovic, on Wednesday made a desperate attack on the Austrians in Glatz, in Bosnia. The battle ended in a victory for our troops over a division of the enemy, which was reinforced by other units. This victory is particularly important because the plateau of Glatz dominates the fortifications of Sarajevo (capital of Bosnia)."

This Serbian official statement has been received from Nish by Reuters' Telegram Company. The statement continues:

"At mid-day Wednesday the enemy attacked our positions at Blitchevo. The result was satisfactory for us. On the Drina River fighting miscarried. The Serbians took place towards Kuritchev."

"There is nothing to report from the remainder of the front."

WESTPHALIA.

AUSTRIANS ARE CAPTURED IN EAST PRUSSIA FIGHT.

[BY ATLANTIC CABLE AND A. P.]

PETROGRAD, Oct. 16.—The following official communication from the chief of the Russian General Staff was given out tonight:

"Small engagements have taken place on the front in East Prussia. The Austro-German troops on October 15 assumed the offensive along the front between Vistula River and Galicia."

"South of Przemysl we captured three Austrian companies and the officers."

CLERGY FLEE TO BUDAPEST.

[BY ATLANTIC CABLE AND A. P.]

VENICE (via Paris) Oct. 17.—At the first approach of the Russians into Hungary many members of the clergy fled from the threatened districts to Budapest.

The Prince Primate of Hungary, Johann Csernoch, has now addressed a circular to the clergy strictly forbidding them under any circumstances to leave their posts.

RUSSIAN INVESTING ARMY DEFEATED BY AUSTRIANS.

[BY A. P. NIGHT WIRE.]

MANCHESTER (Mass.) Oct. 16.—Konstantin Theodor Dumba, Austro-Hungarian Ambassador to the United States, announced tonight the receipt by wireless of a message from his home government as follows:

"Austrian troops have occupied the fortified heights at Starasol, east of Chyrow. Our attack against Strij and Sabor gained extensively north of Brestla River. Austrian forces occupied the range of heights to the northeast in front of Przemysl. Fighting also takes place on the banks of the San River north of Przemysl."

Dr. Dumba said that another wireless message from Vienna stated that when the American Red Cross committee arrives there, probably tomorrow, it will receive special hospitality and will be given 150 beds with modern appliances. Dr. Dumba said the message stated that American physicians and nurses will be the guests of the Austrian Red Cross. This message, the Ambassador said, continued:

"Our forces on the march toward Przemysl defeated parts of the Russian investing army. There are no more Russians left around the fortress, except on the eastern side. During the retreat of the Russians several bridges broke down at Koston and many Russians were drowned in the San River. The fight east of Chyrow continues. A division of Cosacks was driven toward Drobyts by our cavalry. Austrian forces have attacked the fortified positions of the Russians south of Przemysl. Our troops retook Tarova, in the Carpathians, after four days' fighting, and are now pursuing the Russians toward Wyszow. In other places in the Carpathians also there have been several successful engagements with retreating Russian columns."

FIGHT ON VISTULA.

[BY A. P. NIGHT WIRE.]

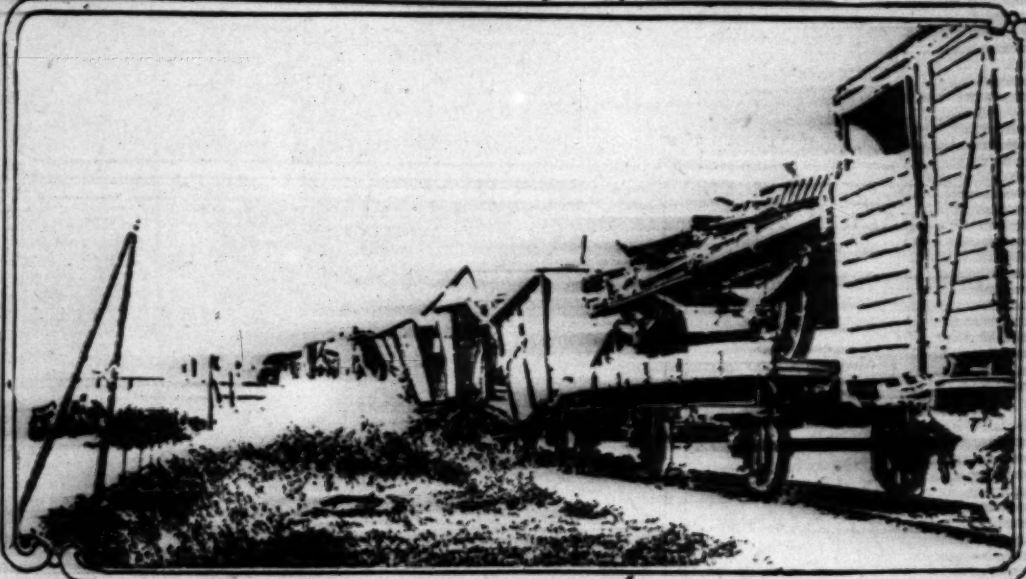
WASHINGTON, Oct. 16.—"On the Vistula and in Galicia the Austro-German armies under the onslaught of our troops have been forced to take the defensive along the whole line," an official report to the Russian Embassy here says.

"To the south of Przemysl our troops have captured three Austrian companies with six officers. In East

"Bless Me, This is Pleasant, Riding on the Rail."



A scene near Piquigny.



Part of wrecked red cross train.

The upper panel shows a scene near Piquigny, about eleven miles from Amiens. As all the railway bridges around Amiens have been blown up, the trains come as near Amiens as possible and the passengers proceed by road. This scene shows people having left the train for conveyances at the roadside. The lower panel shows part of a wrecked Red Cross train. This scene was taken after a train carrying wounded soldiers was precipitated into the river Oure, near Lisy, during the battle of Meaux. This was caused by the blowing up of a bridge. Forty soldiers were drowned.

Analytic.

GERMAN ADVANCE IS STOPPED; ALLIES EXTEND LINE TO COAST.

BY AN ASSOCIATE EDITOR OF "THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL."

[BY DIRECT WIRE—EXCLUSIVE DISPATCH.]

NEW YORK BUREAU OF THE TIMES, Oct. 16.—By the arrival of new troops from England and France, the allies have extended their flank until it finally rests upon the coast. It also seems probable that the Belgian army has joined this part of the line as reported on Thursday from British sources. Ostend is only twenty-five miles from the border and the Belgian army has certainly joined by this time, unless it was stopped by the troops of Gen. Von Boehm that tried to cut it off from France.

It is a significant situation that the allies at this date emphasize the fact that they have stopped the German advance. A military force generally reports only its successes. When an even break is the best that can be reported a question arises as to the events that are being concealed. The allies have a very appreciable numerical superiority in France and also have an ample supply of field artillery and munitions of war. While Germany was far better supplied in the beginning than either France or Russia, this advantage is fast disappearing. In fact, it is believed that the allied nations now have a stock of equipment and supplies for warfare that exceeds that of the Germans and Austrians.

GERMANS MOVE ARMIES.

The suspension of traffic on the German railways indicates that they are engaged in the transportation of new forces to their armies on their east and west borders. Their Ersatz reserves are reported as 700,000 in all. In spite of the fact that battle losses at the front are replaced, has unquestionably been absorbed by the immense losses of the war to date. They could hardly be depended upon after only two months' service for action in independent groups. These young men are scattered among the companies already at the front where they will have older men beside them to break them into the life of a campaign and to steady them in battle. In this way they renew the strength of the fighting units and they soon become as dependable as old soldiers.

Geier.

MAY CLOSE MARCONI STATION FOR VIOLATION OF NEUTRALITY.

[BY A. P. NIGHT WIRE.]

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16.—In reporting the arrival of the German gunboat Geier the Honolulu station of the Marconi Wireless Company was guilty of flagrant violation of the neutrality of the United States, in the opinion of Navy Department officials, although that might not have been the purpose of the message. A notice of the internment of the Geier was still lacking tonight, but officials felt certain it was the voluntary action of her commander to escape capture. If Japanese and British cruisers have knowledge of the whereabouts of the ship, it was thought they had already prepared to attack her should she leave port.

Commenting on later reports from Honolulu that the Geier would remain indefinitely in the harbor undergoing engine repairs, officials here called attention to provisions of The Hague conventions which limit the repairs to neutral ports to such as are "absolutely necessary to render them seaworthy." Port authorities shall determine the amount of repair work necessary and it must be completed as quickly as possible. The belligerent warship must leave port as soon as the authorities pronounce her seaworthy. If the Geier intends to make re-

(Continued on Seventh Page.)

COAST TOWNS GUARDED BY ALLIES ON OFFENSIVE.

Body of Invaders' Hussars Defeated Clash with Dragoons.

Kaiser's Troops are Reported Unsuccessful in Attack on Malancourt, Northwest of Verdun. Paris Declares Progress has been Made in the Fighting in Alsace.

[BY ATLANTIC CABLE AND A. P.]

FROM THE BATTLE FRONT (via Paris) Oct. 16.—The attempt by the Germans to turn the flank of the allies and obtain possession of the ports of Ostend, Dunkirk and Calais has been unsuccessful, for the Germans came face to face with a strong opposing allied army which compelled them to fall back after severe fighting.

What is known as "the marching wing" of the allies is continually in contact with the German troops and completely covers the approach to the coast towns. When they fought a pitched battle west of Lille the Germans were forced to make a hasty retreat from Laventie in the direction of Lille. Their occupation of this town last Tuesday by 35,000 men appears destined to be of short duration.

The line of the "battle of the North" extends over the most historic ground in Flanders, where, on "the field of the Cloth of Gold," Francis I and Henry VIII had their celebrated meeting in 1520. Owing to the serious character of the line of battle the total length of it, from the coast of Belgium to the Swiss border, now reaches nearly 300 miles.

Belief in their final success appears to have taken a firm hold on the allies. All the men display confidence in their commanders, who are doing everything possible to spare their troops. The allied soldiers are fighting with vigor. They often perform marches which seem beyond human power. This is made evident often when small detachments are acting apart from the main body.

CAVALRY CLASH.

French dragoons recently were entrusted with the task of covering the passage of a river by artillery. They met a body of German Hussars in a clash. Both sides charged simultaneously and the melee lasted ten minutes, during which the men slashed and pierced each other with swords and lances while the officers' revolvers cracked. Finally the Hussars broke ranks and galloped off, leaving many of their men on the field. The dragoons also suffered severely, but attained their object, that of securing a safe passage for their comrades.

French officers in the immediate vicinity of the firing line recently were amazed to see two motor cars containing seven children, all under 10 years old, and two grown persons, enter the battle zone. Across the glass shield on one of the cars in

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French Port
Battle Line.
OWNS GUARDED.
LIES ON OFFENSE.
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ATLANTIC CABLE AND A. P.]
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"Holding Our Own."
(Continued from First Page.)

pressure would be taken off France and Belgium when the big battle commenced in the east again has been delayed. The Germans are before Warsaw—in fact fighting has taken place only eight miles from that city. While their advance to the Niemen was a failure, the forces of Emperor William apparently have retrieved some defeats of the Austrians in Galicia and advanced as far as Jaroslau, seventeen miles northwest of Przemysl.

The German plan seems to be to have two armies advance along the left bank of the Vistula River while two other armies swing around from the right bank to take the defenders of Warsaw on their flank. This, according to Russian accounts, suits the Russian General Staff, who are said purposely to have withdrawn to the Vistula so that they would have the railways at the back, while the Austro-German forces would have to advance great distances on roads which at this time of the year are little less than quagmires.

Both sides claim to have gained advantages in the preliminary fighting. But those victories and defeats can have but small effect on the general result of the battle in which it is estimated nearly 6,000,000 men are engaged. The Russians, it is said, have two and one-half million men and the Austro-German force is declared to total nearly three million. The armies cover a front of nearly three hundred miles.

EAST PRUSSIA.
The battle on the East Prussian front has been a series of tactical maneuvers. The two armies are facing each other across the border. Both doubtless being satisfied to remain where they are until the chief battle in Poland is decided. This may not be for months, although the Germans, it is said, will attempt to gain a quick victory to release their troops for the western campaign.

BRITISH NAVAL LOSS.
One more keel has to be added to the British naval losses in the war, the cruiser Hawke having been sunk by a German submarine in northern waters yesterday. As in the case of the other ships which the Germans have destroyed by means of submarines, only a few of her crew escaped. The Hawke, like the Aboukir, Cressy and Hogue, three other cruisers which have met the same fate, was a Chatham ship, so that town again is in mourning.

COME ON SPECIAL TRAIN.
Although some of the delegates from different parts of the State came to Santa Rosa last night, the main body, nearly 300 strong, reached here early this morning on a special train from San Francisco. This bore William J. Dutton, president of the California Development Board, and many officers and directors of the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce. Members of the chambers from Fresno and Kings counties also were on board.

On reaching Santa Rosa the delegates were given a royal welcome by the Santa Rosans and escorted to the auditorium. The morning session was given over to the discussion of two subjects, the universal eight-hour law and the protective league, both of which are to be voted on. On the eight-hour law Frank B. McKevitt, president of the Farmers' Protective League, told how it would affect the farmer; W. T. Sellock, representing the Merchants and Manufacturers' Association, gave the manufacturers' point of view, and Allen G. Wright, attorney for the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce, whose paper was read by E. E. Bowles, analyzed the proposed measure's effect on the general public.

BILL IS DENOUNCED.
Without exception the speakers characterized the proposed eight-hour law as a most vicious and indefensible one, which would not only cripple both labor and industry throughout the State, but would exert a harmful effect on practically every person in California.

W. T. Sellock said the Merchants and Manufacturers' Association of San Francisco and California was opposed to the measure, and added that the interests of the merchants and manufacturers meant the interests of the entire State.

"No greater fallacy ever took possession of the minds of the people of this country than that we can legislate ourselves into a condition of peace and prosperity," said Sellock. "We have come to accept this theory by being taught by politicians, teacup reformers, parlor socialists and social climbers."

"There is no necessity in the present situation for a universal eight-hour law. The present economic and industrial situation in this State needs no whip at its shoulders. The law now prevails almost universally, and where it does not there is a good reason. Nothing but confusion would follow the passage of this measure."

At the afternoon session Attorney Frank Short of Fresno vigorously attacked the water commission act and explained that even if it passed the commission thus created would have the constitutional power to de-

ASK BELGIANS TO CALIFORNIA.
Colonization Plan Suggested to Development Board.

Eight-hour Law a Menace is Slogan of Convention.

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END IN SIGHT FOR CONGRESS.
Both Houses to Adjourn by Middle of Next Week.

Senate will Vote Upon War Tax Bill Today.

Plan to Aid Cotton Planters Also to be Settled.

BY A. P. NIGHT WIRE.]
WASHINGTON, Oct. 16.—Congress had so nearly completed its work for the session today that adjournment by the middle of next week seemed practically assured. An agreement reached in the Senate to vote on the war tax bill and all amendments before adjournment tomorrow night mean the measure will be ready for the House on Monday. Administration leaders expect a conference agreement in a day or two thereafter and prompt approval of the report by both houses.

Senators from Southern States who have threatened to delay action agreed to the proposal to vote tomorrow because they would record their votes on the amendment providing for the issue of \$250,000,000 in government 4 per cent. bonds for the purchase of cotton. They would not concede tonight that the amendment would be defeated, but the prevailing impression is that it will fall short of the necessary vote.

Disputed features of the war tax bill were settled by the Senate today, except the cotton amendment. The increased tax on cotton dealers and the wine tax approved by the Finance Committee were sections agreed to. The tobacco tax as incorporated in the bill would levy a graduated tax of \$3 to \$2.496 on manufacturers of tobacco, cigars and cigarettes. Under the wine section manufacturers of all still wines would pay 4 cents per gallon on their product and manufacturers of sweet wine would pay 15 cents per gallon on grape brandy or wine spirits used in the fortification of sweet wines.

Numerous petitions urging legislation for the relief of the cotton producers of the South were presented by Southern Senators, including a telegram from the Charles Macfarlane, an English cotton manufacturer, who suggested co-operation between the United States and Great Britain in a movement to maintain cotton prices. After the Senate had agreed to all of the committee amendments to the bill, Senator Pomerene submitted an amendment which would make permanent the 55 cents a gallon tax on grape brandy used in the fortification of sweet wines.

Senator Pomerene's amendment was rejected by 21 to 18. Senator Williams of Mississippi proposed to strike out of the cotton amendment the sections to provide a tax on next year's crop in excess of 50 per cent. of this year's production, and the proposed tax on the 1917 crop to make good any possible deficit that might accrue to the government from the purchase of cotton. Senator West of Georgia surprised his colleagues by opposing the bond proposal. The Senate appeared ready to vote, but it finally was determined to let debate run for another day.

In the House, Representative Henry of Texas continued his insistence that the war-revenue bill would not pass that body "without the presence of a quorum" unless some action was taken to relieve the cotton situation. House leaders insisted that there would be a quorum present next week to transact necessary business. Representative Mann of Illinois, Republican leader, evoked applause from both the Republicans and Democrats by agreeing that Congress ought to be able to help the cotton situation. He said the European war had made it seem the world could not consume the cotton crop. The market would not absorb all of the cotton, even if it were given away, he said, adding that the situation demanded a remedy, but that all of the propositions so far made had some defect.

Representative Glass of Virginia opposed any plan of Federal financial aid for cotton growers.

BILL WILL "SHOW THEM."
BY A. P. NIGHT WIRE.]
WASHINGTON, Oct. 16.—Senator Stone of Missouri, chairman of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, has been appointed by President Wilson the first member of the commission provided for in the peace treaty between the United States and Guatemala.

OLYMPIC ARRIVES.
White Star Liner Brings 968 Passengers from Europe, Many of Them Prominent.

NEW YORK, Oct. 16.—The White Star line steamer Olympic, with 968 passengers, arrived this evening from Glasgow, a small town near Glasgow. Because of the crowded condition of the harbor at Liverpool, the Olympic could not find a berth there. Consequently her passengers joined the ship at the Scottish town.

Passengers on board included Robert Bacon, J. J. Van Allen, Rodman Wanmaker, Samuel G. Blythe, Paymaster William R. Bowne, United States Navy; Assistant Paymaster R. C. Reed, U.S.N.; Thomas P. Ryan and Lieutenant-Commander John Vincent Babcock, U.S.N.

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You can hear Lauder sing his amusing songs and specialties right in your own home if you have a Victrola. Come in today and let us play the following:

"A wee Deoch an' Doris."
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Illustrated Weekly

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Following is a partial list of its contents:

- The President of Chile.
By Frank G. Carpenter.
- Russia's Trade After the War.
By Charles M. Pepper.
- Pottery of Camarata.
By Gustav Packard DuBois.
- Jane Halifaxes, Gentlewoman.
By a Special Contributor.
- The Next War.
By Herbert Kaufman.
- The Greaser's Come-back.
By Kenneth Carlyle Beaton.
- Married Life of Helen and Warren.
By Mable Herbert Urnes.
- Under the Purple Seal.
By Ruby Archer Dowd.
- For a Rainy Day.
By Edward L. Murray.
- Nuts and Fruits.
By Edward B. Warman, A. M.
- Gold.
By Dix Drummond Osburn.

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"HOME, SWEET HOME"
THE EAGLE.
THE LANCER.
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GOOD SHORT STORIES.
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BY THE WESTERN SEA.
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THE ENGLISH REMEDY
For all ailments of the bowels and stomach. It is the most reliable and most effective remedy for all ailments of the bowels and stomach. It is the most reliable and most effective remedy for all ailments of the bowels and stomach.

Quick Meal Stoves
The gas cook stove that simplifies cooking. Ask the cook!

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of a clever designer
the Maxixe
fellows who can recognize
able and know how to wear
his character will want to
Maxixe."
is worth of exclusiveness.

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STORM IN THE EAST
DEFIES WEATHER RULES.

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Not until
NO matter the satisfaction
you enjoy in your Hart
Schaffner & Marx suits you
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BUICK—HOWARD AUTO CO.—1323 S. Flower St. Home 60009, Main 9040.

CHANDLER—Chandler Motor Car Co. of Cal., 1144 So. Hope St. Main 3459, F5047.

FRANKLIN AND R. & L. ELEC. TRICS—R. C. Hamlin, 1040-1044 S. Flower. M. 7877, Home 60249.

GRANT—Leon T. Shettler Co., 151 West Pico St. Main 7034; Home 10167.

HAYNES & LOZIER—Four and Six Cyl. Bekins-Speers Motor Co. Pico at Figueroa st. 60634; Bdwy. 90.

HUDSON—Harold L. Arnold, 1118 to 1128 S. Olive St. Sunset Bdwy. 678; Home A4734.

HUPMOBILE—MITCHELL—Greer-Robbins Co., Twelfth and Flower St. Bdwy. 5410, A1167.

MAXWELL—LORD MOTOR CAR CO.—Eleventh and Hope Sts. Home 10845; Main 5470.

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BASEBALL FRATERNITY.
(BY A. P. NIGHT WIRE.)
NEW YORK, Oct. 16.—The Baseball Players' Fraternity announced today that David L. Fultz had been re-elected president for a term of three years at the annual meeting of the directors yesterday. Edward M. Reulbach was elected secretary. Features of the baseball contract which are to be set up later with the national commission were discussed and decided on, it was said, but were not made public.

SEALS SCORE AT LEISURE.

Each Team Gathers a Dozen Bingles.

Tigers Fail to Make Their Blows Count.

Bayless Makes Star Play of the Game.

BY HARRY A. WILLIAMS.

San Francisco and Venice put in the afternoon knocking the spots off the ball.

They were equally matched when it came to thumping the ball, but in the matter of deriving runs, the Tigers appeared at a disadvantage. The Seals spun nine runs out of their dozen bingles, while the Tigers with the same amount of home power in their bats could fashion but two. The shut-out was a difference between the two clubs on the day's performance.

Ed Kieffer and Skeet Panning were the opposing pitchers, and with the season in the mire and maffin, and the last pay check of the season in sight, nobody seemed to care much what happened to them. That, none of the fielders evinced a fenshish desire to rob any rising young ball player of a base hit, figuring that these things look fine in the winter library, and do not harm anybody at this stage of the proceedings.

NO EXCITEMENT.

The fans refused to show traces of excitement at any time. This is not surprising, as with the game between the Morning Glories and the Twilight Squirrels only two days away, the nuts cannot be expected to enthuse over mere bingle league games.

A couple of ladies squealed through sheer force of habit when Carlisle in the first inning slammed the capsule to the left-field fence and went clear around for a home run, largely because Corhan evinced no particular desire to interfere with his ambitious, but there was no mad enthusiasm and nobody was seen to stand up and throw real money.

COMATORE.

Having scored this run, the Tigers remained in a comatose condition until the ninth, when they suddenly remembered that there was a ball game in progress, and scored another tally. Meaning the Seals were intensely busy running the bases, and scoring in the fifth, sixth, seventh and eighth, the Tigers adding them on their merry way with a couple of errors which would have aroused severe criticism and bitter sarcasm had they happened last July.

Best of all, the Seals had a better time than anybody else in the place. Bert made a double and three singles, and seemed actually to be enjoying himself. His playing at all is a tribute to college loyalty—which sends sick men into games, just like patriotism makes weaklings giants in war time.

The varities are a stand-off when it comes to weight. The team that has the largest dinner will be the heaviest. Last night the aggregate Quaker weight was six pounds heavier than the Tigers'. The Whittier men outweighed the Occidental veterans five-eighths of a pound to the man.

As far as condition goes, the two varities stack up on a par. It may be that Whittier has the edge, because of the colds that the Tigers have been coughing up.

SAM McCLUNG?

It is Sam McClung that is worrying Occidental. He has been threatened with forfeitures. Yesterday the fever of him and he was out in a suit. He ran through the light signal drill. The half-back who is not showy but always gains, this boy with the wicked spirals that cut out of his receiver's hands for a fumble half of the time, will be missed if he has to go out of the game. His playing at all is a tribute to college loyalty—which sends sick men into games, just like patriotism makes weaklings giants in war time.

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It is Sam McClung that is worrying Occidental. He has been threatened with forfeitures. Yesterday the fever of him and he was out in a suit. He ran through the light signal drill. The half-back who is not showy but always gains, this boy with the wicked spirals that cut out of his receiver's hands for a fumble half of the time, will be missed if he has to go out of the game. His playing at all is a tribute to college loyalty—which sends sick men into games, just like patriotism makes weaklings giants in war time.

The varities are a stand-off when it comes to weight. The team that has the largest dinner will be the heaviest. Last night the aggregate Quaker weight was six pounds heavier than the Tigers'. The Whittier men outweighed the Occidental veterans five-eighths of a pound to the man.

As far as condition goes, the two varities stack up on a par. It may be that Whittier has the edge, because of the colds that the Tigers have been coughing up.

SAM McCLUNG?

CHICAGO CITY SERIES RECEIPTS.

(BY A. P. NIGHT WIRE.)

CHICAGO, Oct. 16.—Members of the Chicago American and National Leagues today divided the receipts of the city series games. Twenty-eight members of the victorious White Sox were eligible to receive checks for \$527.30 each. William Buckner, the trainer, Joe O'Neill, traveling secretary, and the mascot were voted \$200 each.

The share of each Cub amounted to \$505, which included \$75 from the exhibition games of the season and \$30 refund on uniforms.

THE OCCIDENTAL TIGERS and the Whittier Quakers crash together this afternoon at Hadley Field, Whittier, in the first big, fateful football game of the season.

Tinkling with that nervousness which is bred by the excitement of approaching battle, they cannot wait for the whistle that will send them into the decisive struggle from which one variety or the other must come beaten, exhausted, broken-hearted. The championship dreams of one or the other will break into nothing to night like a soap bubble that has swelled too large.

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Painted Liners.

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The Times

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1914.—EDITORIAL SECTION.

POPULATION 2,100,000 (1910)

YEAR.

INSTEAD OF HONEYMOON.

On Day Set for Wedding.

Call with Kiss of Girl on Lips.

Father Pleads for Pardon Clerk.

DECEASED SUITS FOR

OFFICIAL DEATH

DEATHS

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RAILROADS IN RATE CONTEST.

Fighting with Steamships for Coast Business.

Would Slash Prices to Local Terminal Points.

Decision Rests with Interstate Commission.

Competition.

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RAILROADS IN RATE CONTEST.

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Threatened with a Divorce Suit.

Husband Who Slapped Wife to Ask Divorce.

But Decides He Won't Name Men in Complaint.

More Sensations Promised by Prosecutor.

Assuming the charitable attitude

that women are responsible for the

sensational episode of Mrs. Foss,

the wealthy inventor, who will

appear in the Police Court for trial

next Tuesday, said yesterday he had

determined to mix no men in his

marital troubles.

"My best friends have advised me

that a legal separation from my wife

is the most sensible solution to our

difficulties," Mr. Foss stated. "I had

thought some of entering suit against

several well-known Los Angeles men

for alienation of my wife's affections,

but after giving the matter full con-

sideration I am convinced that it is

not the men who are to blame—that

the fault all lies with my wife and

some of her women friends.

I have feared this climax to our

matrimonial venture almost from the

day we were married. I loved my

wife most devotedly and thought we

would live happily together, but I dis-

covered something was wrong soon

after we came here, which was im-

mediately following the wedding in

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FIVE MILLION RICH POUNDS.

California Honey Yield this Year Large and Fine and Valuable.

The output of honey in California for 1914 amounts to 5,000,000 pounds, worth an average price of 4 cents a pound, making this season one of the largest and most prosperous for the bee men. This statement was made yesterday by C. H. Vanlandingham, the largest honey-packer in the State. The crop is of fine quality.

California is the heaviest producer of honey, with Texas second. The market for honey here more largely in the Southern States than elsewhere in the country. Besides the immense quantity of California honey consumed in the United States, a considerable portion ordinarily goes to England and Germany, which markets are now closed.

Most of this State's honey comes from Southern California and the San Joaquin Valley region. According to figures furnished by the State Bee-keepers' Association there are about 133,000 colonies of bees in the State, averaging seventy pounds of honey each per year.

view with Mrs. Foss were without success. She is supposed to be living at the home of a woman friend on South Vermont avenue, but the only responses to telephone inquiries there were insults.

"This case is only started," said Deputy City Prosecutor Brown, who issued the complaint of Mrs. Foss charging her husband with battery. "We are making an investigation of both sides and sensational developments may be expected at any time. I am inclined to think that Mr. Foss's story to the effect that women alienated of his wife have caused his troubles is true and it is along this line that I am directing the inquiry."

JUDGMENT UPHOLD.

The Supreme Court has affirmed the judgment of the Superior Court in the case of the Royal Trust Company, as liquidators of the Ontario Bank, against Isabella and Mary MacLean. The judgment of the lower court was in favor of the defendants upon the sustaining of their demurrers.

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R. Blackstone Co.

Dresses for Invent Wear \$7.50

made dresses of black wool serge, neither too

light nor too heavy for comfort. Cut on the

lines with white detachable pique collar and cuffs.

Size 6 to 14 years—\$7.50.

Twist Dresses \$7.50

and plaid combinations, introducing Russian

style of Green and Midnight Blue color effects;

stylish, natty styles, 6 to 14 year sizes, \$7.50.

Shirts and Blouses. Full plaited middie

navy serge, 8 to 14 year sizes, \$3.75.

Shirts of navy flannel trimmed with white braid;

12 to 20 years, \$3.25.

Shirts of white galatea in all styles and sizes at

special prices.

Hat Sale Continued

\$7.50 and \$5.95

WOMAN'S AUTO DASHES PEDESTRIAN TO DEATH.

STEPPING from the curb at Avenue 58 and Pasadena avenue early last night, H. W. Milligan, 50 years of age, a grocery clerk living at No. 124 East Avenue 44, was struck and killed by an automobile driven by Miss Mary Cushing, 19 years of age, living at No. 99 Parkwood boulevard, Pasadena. With Miss Cushing was Lieutenant of Marines H. K. Pickett of Coronado.

According to Miss Cushing and Lieut. Pickett, Mr. Milligan sprang from the curb directly before the automobile, and although the machine was driven at about fifteen miles an hour, Miss Cushing was powerless to stop the car. Mr. Milligan was hurled ten feet and his head was crushed against the pavement.

Yesterday Miss Cushing with her mother, Mrs. Mary Wells Cushing, both of New York City, left Coronado, where they had been spending some time, and came to their winter home in Pasadena. In her automobile Miss Cushing early last night drove to this city to meet Lieut. Pickett, who arrived by train from his station in Coronado. The young people were on their way to the Cushing home in Pasadena when the accident occurred.

According to Motorcycle Officer White, who was standing at the cor-

ner, where the accident occurred, Miss Cushing did everything in her power to avoid the collision. He declared Miss Cushing was driving the machine slowly and that Mr. Milligan ran from behind a wagon in an effort to board a passing street car. Although Miss Cushing applied the brakes to the automobile, Mr. Milligan was too close to the machine to avoid the impact.

Mr. Milligan leaves a widow and several children. For a number of years he had been a clerk in the Basket Grocery at Avenue 58 and Pasadena avenue and was leaving the store on his way to his residence when struck. The body was taken to the Highland Park undertaking establishment.

Miss Cushing and her mother, although living in New York City, spend every winter in Pasadena. Mrs. Cushing is the widow of William T. Cushing of New York City and is said to be very wealthy.

Following the accident Miss Cushing with Lieut. Pickett drove the automobile to Pasadena. She last night refused to give information regarding the accident and was confined to her bed from the shock. Lieut. Pickett, who had engaged rooms at the Alexandria, could not be reached.

Although the accident was declared unavoidable by the police, an inquest will be held by the Coroner over the body within the next few days.

VICTIM'S SPOUSE LED ON TRAIL OF POISON.

Widower of Woman Who Died from Effects of Heavy Dose of Strychnine, Taken to Alhambra Store Where Mysterious Man with Fictitious Name Bought Drug—Swindles Back of Case, Detective Declares.

THE trail of the poison that caused the recent death of Mrs. Carrie Klapp Langdon yesterday led to Alhambra, and to a person the officers say they have under surveillance.

Though they mentioned no names, they went with William E. Langdon, the widower, to the place the trail began. They confronted him with a clerk who saw the poison sold and

the clerk said Langdon "resembled" the purchaser. It is believed the clerk who sold the poison will today be asked if Langdon answers the description of the customer.

This sensational turn in the mysterious case came coincident with an announcement that a series of swindles

Continued on Second Page.

NEW TROLLEY LINE TO LINK CITRUS CITIES.

BY filing an application yesterday with the State Railroad Commission requesting authority to construct tracks at grade across certain public highways in Riverside county, the Pacific Electric took the initial step of a project to build a line from Harrison street, Riverside, to Corona.

Unavoidable.

Extension.

This newest link in the interurban chain that is steadily and surely drawing the counties of the Southland together on one footing of urbanity, will be eight miles long, and will cost \$250,000.

"We shall begin work before the end of the year," said President Shoup of the Pacific Electric yesterday, "and will push construction so that the line may be in operation early in 1915."

Though Pacific Electric officials have nothing to say on the subject, it is believed that Corona will merely be the temporary western terminus of the line and that eventually construction will be carried fifteen miles westward as far as to connect with the La Habra extension at Starn.

In this way another through line will be provided between this city and Riverside, and San Bernardino, via Los Nietos, La Habra and Corona. It will also mean the opening of a rich citrus district along the northern foot of the Santa Ana range.

With the blazing of this newest electric trail and the highway work now going on in San Bernardino and Riverside counties, the future looks rosy for Corona and its sister municipalities of the Santa Ana Valley country.

The actual beginning of construction work on the Corona line is dependent on the settling of minor legal details, as the right of way for the line has all been secured, President Shoup expressed the belief yesterday that the impediments in the way of the work will be ironed out within a few weeks.

An important bit of city railway work that will soon be completed is the half-mile extension of the Garrettsville line of the Los Angeles Railway from Blanchard street to the Covina line of the Pacific Electric at a cost of \$25,000. This line, when completed, will afford a cross-town service for Boyle Heights that will both open up a new residence section and permit connection with the Covina line eastward without riding in to the city. The new "yellow line" is entirely constructed on private right of way.

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WOULD CITY'S CREDIT SLUMP?

Mayor Against Welding with County Offices.

Voices Fears in Veto Sent to the Council.

Officials Take Other Views, but Sustain Veto.

Whether the city's credit stability would be unfavorably affected by the proposed consolidation of the offices of City Assessor and City Tax Collector with the similar county offices is a question raised by Mayor Rose in a veto message sent to the Council yesterday on the ordinance, expressing the city's policy of presenting the subject of such a consolidation to the voters November 3.

In this message the Mayor says: "There is a serious question involved in the effect that the divesting by the city itself of all control over its revenue-producing powers may exercise an unfavorable influence upon the stability of the city's credit, both at home and abroad."

The Council sustained the Mayor's veto—not on the grounds mentioned above, however, but because it has decided that it is more practicable to place the collection of license fees in the hands of the City Clerk than in the hands of the City Treasurer, as was provided in the draft of the ordinance.

After the veto was sustained the ordinance draft was sent back to the City Attorney and Finance Committee to make this change, and it will be again presented to the Council next week.

As to the Mayor's contention about the consolidation being a possible menace to the stability of the city's credit, well-known financial men of the city take an entirely opposite view. They declare that the consolidation would tend to strengthen the city's credit, rather than injure it, as financiers would have a practical demonstration of the city's intention to conserve its resources and enforce economy.

Members of the Council who have been active in promoting the movement for consolidation, whereby the county will assess and collect for the city at a cost of one-sixth of one percent of the taxes collected, were much perturbed by the suggestion of the Mayor. They declared his premises are incorrect. The Finance Committee called a meeting yesterday afternoon to confer with financiers and get their expressions of opinion on the point raised.

At this conference, besides Councilmen Whiffen, Conwell and Williams, members of the Council's Finance Committee, were present F. W. Braun, O. N. Souden, J. W. Langbein, Lewis Cole, president of the Chamber of Commerce; City Attorney Stephens, County Assessor Hopkins and City Treasurer Hance.

The entire consolidation plan was discussed and particular attention was given to the point the Mayor had raised. The general expression of opinion was that the apprehension was unfounded.

"I take direct issue with the Mayor," said Mr. Souden, "as I cannot concede that the saving of the \$30,000 a year in this consolidation lives."

Mr. Blakeslee was a Scottish Rite Mason.

ATTORNEYS CLASH.

Sharply conflicting contentions in Suit Against the Los Angeles Investment Company.

With R. H. Morse, former cashier of the Globe Savings Bank, on the stand, the suit of Sidney Harris against the Los Angeles Investment Company in Judge Hewitt's court yesterday was marked by a bitter struggle between the attorneys. Mr. Morse, who was a witness for the defense, was on the stand until late in the day.

During the direct examination by attorneys Warren D. Isenberg and R. M. Fulton, Mr. Morse testified that so far as he had any knowledge the guarantee fund had no assets beyond those shown in the bank's books. The books of the bank were then produced to show that in general only a few thousand dollars had been to the fund's credit—at no time more than about \$50,000.

In his cross-examination later in the day, Attorney Tuller introduced carbon copies of letters purporting to have been sent out by the cashier of the Globe Savings Bank in reply to inquiries regarding the repurchase of Los Angeles Investment stock by the guarantee fund.

Mr. Morse testified that his signature to articles published in the Investment Company's publication, "Homes," relating to the guarantee fund was affixed without his authority, and that the statements contained in these articles were changed following an investigation of the bank's affairs by State Banking Examiner Sinclair.

Mrs. Harris, Harris's attorneys, Warren D. Isenberg and R. M. Fulton, before Morse was called to the witness stand, filed numerous documents, including checks purporting to show the methods used in the transaction of business by the Investment Company, the guarantee fund and other institutions connected with the Investment Company. By virtue of these the attorneys endeavored to establish what they termed a complete circle in the activities of the Los Angeles Investment, Home Makers and the Guarantee Fund.

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would weaken the city's credit in any financier's estimation."

Similar expressions of opinion were made by others in the conference, but in order that there may be practically an authoritative expression on this subject it was arranged that the Council's Finance Committee and the City Attorney shall go before the meeting of the Currency Association of Los Angeles, composed of representatives of all the banks and large financial institutions here, next Monday afternoon, and secure from that body its expression on the subject.

In discussing the general plan, County Assessor Hopkins stated that the county is now handling for seventeen municipalities work similar to that which the city proposes shall be turned over to the county, and that the cities of Pasadena and Long Beach are considering similar moves.

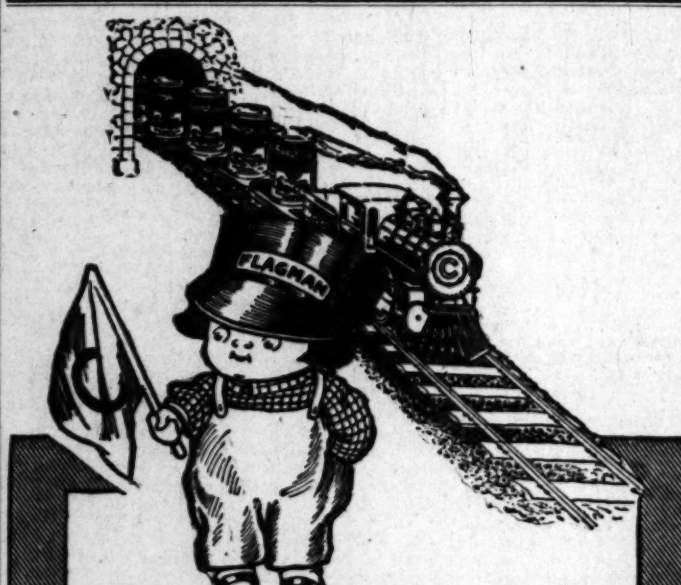
At the present time the city has provided \$91,000 for the carrying on of the work of the City Assessor and City Tax Collector, while under the county's offer the work could be done for from \$10,000 to \$15,000.

DUMMY PLAINTIFF.

Man who Seeks to Enjoin City From Distributing Over River Water a Supposed Figurehead.

Edgar M. Frost, whose name adorns an action to prevent the city from serving aqueduct water, is a "dummy" plaintiff, according to Special Counsel Mathews of the Board of Public Service Commissioners and Deputy City Attorney Himrod. Frost's affidavit was taken before Notary H. H. Harris yesterday, and revealed that, while Frost had paid a \$6 filing fee, that none of the other expenses connected with the suit have been borne by him.

According to Mr. Mathews, Frost stated that Ingle Carpenter, an attorney, had represented to him that the city had put one over on the people by turning off aqueduct water in the territory in which H. A. Hart lives. Hart was the plaintiff in the first suit to prevent the serving of aqueduct water, but his suit went on the shoals when it was proved that aqueduct water was not being served to the part of the city in which he \$30,000 a year in this consolidation lives.



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TREND OF THE FINANCIAL NEWS.

CHIEF DEVELOPMENTS OF YESTERDAY.
(At Home.) Many orders of increased magnitude from mercantile houses have given the general financial situation an impetus, but still there is a tendency to conservatism. The piling up of great resources through the practice of economy by corporations has resulted in a lessening of consumption, but this, it is believed, will ultimately result in great good to the general economy of the country. It became known that the Canadian supply of wheat was far below normal and that great stocks would have to be secured in this country, both for use in Canada and for European export. As a result wheat took a sudden rise of more than a cent and the market was materially stronger. The discussion over the proposed loan of \$150,000,000 to aid cotton growers has been switched from Washington to New York, where Secretary McAdoo is in consultation with bankers.

(Abroad.) The English government has just issued a fourth series of treasury notes for \$75,000,000, making \$185,000,000 since the war began, which indicates the struggle is costing Great Britain between four and five million pounds sterling a week.

(For details see financial page.)

TRANSPORTATION COST.

As showing the relation of railroad transportation to the cost of living it appears that in 1920 the greater part of the wheat consumed in Europe could not have been moved 150 miles without exhausting its value; now wheat is moved half way around the world at a fraction of its value.

QUITE FAMILIAR.

The scientists at Lick Observatory have begun to figure just how fast a young sun will move and how long it takes an old one to get anywhere. They are keeping tabs in the same way on the stars. It is next to impossible nowadays for a luminary to slip anything over on the astronomers. Even a tramp comet hasn't a chance to surprise anybody.

WINTER WEATHER.

It feels like summer, of course, but it isn't. It is really late autumn treading the heels of early winter or the tramps would not be here. The hobos have already begun to answer the call of the South. They are a bad lot, and the police records are beginning to show it. Last year this emergency was met effectively by Chief Sebastian.

AN UNFORTUNATE CIRCUMSTANCE.

The resignation of Hugo Munsterberg from the chair of psychology at Harvard is probably unavoidable, as representations have been made to the university that a bequest of millions will be withdrawn if the radical German thinker retains his seat. Munsterberg has long ranked as one of the world's greatest thinkers. His defense of Germany was only the loyalty of nativity, but his expression has not been considered happy both on account of its character and his position.

LIFE IN SNATCHES.

Most persons do not live by logic. They think they succeed in being very commonplace and sordid, yet most of them live in those castles of the air which make the cities of fairyland. Life for them is a series of illusions. They are made happy every day by a fresh illusion. This does not mean that any two people in the world need abandon one another. They had as well keep their dream and find their new illusions together. The meadows of the world are lush and deep and if these be not sweet enough they may call upon the stars—the white stars whose fields must surely be threaded by the trails of endless delight. If you know where you are going you can let the stars alone, but if you do not surely know, you can always take a chance.

UNPREMEDITATED MATRIMONY.

The Supreme Court of California has decided that if a man and a woman have a preacher or an officer of the law marry them they do not need a marriage license or any other public record to make it a perfectly legal ceremony. There are many delightful people in this world who could marry better in that way than any other. They could wait for the impulse to marry and when it came over them they could wait the right time it could happen very naturally, with no social burden attached and without a chance to get out of the mood while waiting to get a license. The mood to marry might be evanescent. It might entirely evaporate before they could get to the courthouse and then to a minister. If they only had to go to the minister first the impulse might easily last that long. It might even overtake them some time when they were passing a minister's house. This sounds like a jest, but we are entirely in earnest. You will say, of course, that people who are obliged to act so swiftly would be sorry for it the next day. This could happen, but it is not necessarily true. In the first place we are talking about impulsive persons who live in a sort of white magic. In the second place most people are exceedingly adaptable and when something actually happens they stand by their guns. Now that the court has said this, you may get married when you feel like it. Then if it hurts your conscience about having failed to conform you can get a license and do it all over again with the fun of marrying the same girl twice. By that time you will know she is worth it a hundred times.

A woman moralist is quoted as saying that in making love a woman ought to be calm. Might as well ask the fire department to go to a snail's pace to a blaze.

AMERICANS RESPECTED ABROAD.

Bishop Johnson has just added his testimony to the general evidence that since the outbreak of the European war Americans in all the contending countries have everywhere been treated with respect and courtesy. Were there any possible doubt as to the power a nation derives from not unnecessarily hurting the susceptibilities of strangers the exalted esteem in which our citizens are held by all European nations at the present world crisis would prove the point.

Rulers declare war, but it is the attitude of the people that makes them possible. Had France and Germany or Austria and Russia encouraged amicable relations between their subjects along an unguarded frontier, instead of lining their borders with frowning forts, the present conflagration would never have broken out. War between Canada and the United States is unthinkable. They have fortified international friendship, not international boundaries.

The American is respected in London, Paris, Berlin and Vienna because as a visitor he has ever shown respect for these cities. When nations go around with chips on their shoulders the chip is only too liable to develop into a gun. Rulers and governments may promote or discourage international jealousies and strife, but the issue depends on the people themselves.

America pushes her commercial interests and reaches out for world trade, but in doing so she does not create animosities or stir up bitterness. During the last twenty years Germany and England, not the rulers, but the people, might have followed the example of America and their commercial rivalry still have left them respecting the splendid traits in either nation. Commerce is won with the handshake, not with the fist.

After all, the lesson of always considering and making allowances for the different traits in various countries may result in the display of a nobler fighting spirit when the war is ended. The fight will then be to gain the general respect and good will of the world. America's example is her greatest contribution to the cause of peace. For surely Teuton, Briton and Frank could hope to win no more glorious victory than this—to be able to say by all the nations of earth our citizens are everywhere respected and esteemed.

FAMOUS FIGHTING MEN.

On the firing line in Europe are the world's most famous regiments. They are composed of "death or glory" boys and many of them have a glorious history extending back even to and beyond the Napoleonic era. The Kaiser's "Death's Head" Hussars are upholding the best traditions of that wonderful regiment. The "Dirty Shirts," a title once facetiously given to the Royal Munster Fusiliers, are proving that, now as ever, the Irish are as faithful to Great Britain as the Black Watch from north of the Tweed or the Kentish Buffs from the garden county of England.

A landed proprietor of Altadena and Santa Barbara is serving with the Camerup Highlanders, whose war note was heard at Waterloo, and relatives of local families are at the front with the Royal Scots Greys, who went into action at St. Quentin with "kitties" holding onto their stirrups, a maneuver performed by their ancestors under Wellington.

France, too, has regiments in action which are striving to maintain the glorious name won on old but never-to-be-forgotten battlefields. For example, there is the Thirty-second of the Line, a French regiment that obtained the respect of the Germans in the great struggle for the beautiful old chateau of Mondement during the battle of the Marne. This chateau changed hands four times before the French finally captured it.

Along the Marne, as along the Aisne, the famous First Guards of Germany proved their valor and their might. Fine specimens of manhood they, like so many French and British regiments, left their gallant officers and men on the field to await the last trump of Gabriel. Bavarians, Prussians, Westphalians, Hanoverians and Saxons were performing prodigious deeds. They go into battle singing—
"Beloved Fatherland! Rest in peace!
Firm stands, and faithful, the watch on the Rhine."

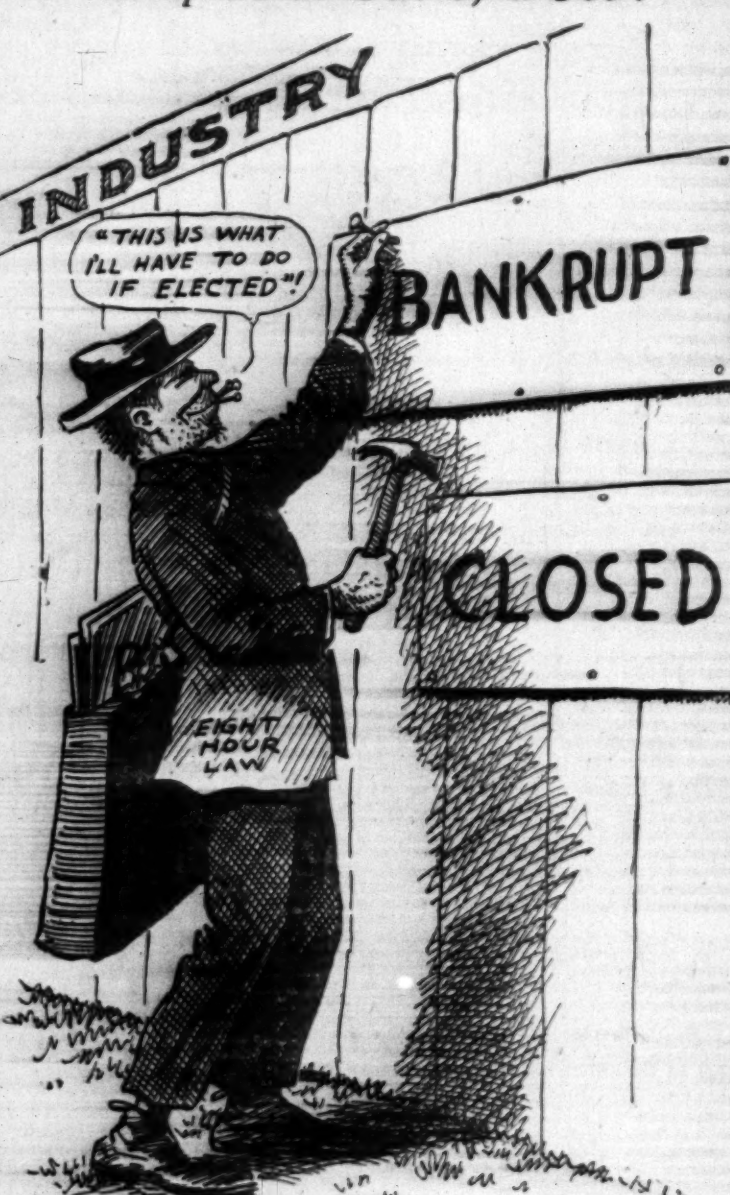
And on the other side of the field is heard from the clean, youthful English, the catchy music-hall song, "It's a Long, Long Way to Tipperary," which now has as great a vogue as its predecessor, "I'm Off to Philadelphia in the Morning." And, willing fighters though they are, most of these men would just as soon swap yarns and cigarettes with the enemy as pump them full of lead.

Tobacco, by the way, is a great solace for the smokers on both sides. No doubt some people, especially Pasadena, would be glad to see the armies carry signs, "No Smoking Allowed." But the generals know that many of the men must have their tobacco. It was one of the Black Watch who, after the British retreat from Mons, was found, besides his kit, "an air of consternation." A Red Cross man asked him if his wound was hurting him. "It's not that," was the reply. "But I'm blest if I didn't lose my pipe in that last charge." Fortunately the Red Cross man had a pipe and when he gave it to the soldier the man was "instantly comforted."

This war is certainly adding to the ever-green laurels of the famous regiments. The "Dirty Shirts" were almost wiped out by the Germans in the furious attack at Mons. The Germans surrounded the Royal Munster Fusiliers when the Irishmen were left in the lurch after the rest of the brigade had fallen back. The Germans were willing to spare their brave foe. But the "Dirty Shirts" didn't want to be spared that way. They decided either to cut their way through the grey enemy or perish in the attempt. They made a rush at the German stone wall. "It was hell's own work," writes one of the "Dirty Shirts" who was left on the field for dead, "but I can say we never hesitated. The battalion fought to the last man. The spirit of our lads was so grand you couldn't help being proud of them and they accounted for a grand lot of the Germans."

Doubtless, if the Germans had a free cable, they could tell us of just as inspiring deeds, and it makes the heart sick to think of these gallant men of all nations being offered up to the Moloch of war. The wounded fusilier tells us now he got "a tickle in the ribs" with a sword and next

Keep Him Out of a Job!



got a bullet in him and the subsequent proceedings interested him no more till he regained consciousness and found that the tide of battle had rolled on.

Splendid as has been the heroism shown by soldiers of the allies, the Germans will have just as many stories to tell of gallantry by their men and a large number have won the most prized German decoration, the Iron Cross. This decoration was first suggested to King Frederick III in the black days of 1911 when Napoleon had the Prussians at his mercy. It was that the Prussia first adopted the idea that all its young men must undergo military service and the Iron Cross was established as the great reward of valor. It was not given away, like so many medals, for merely courtly service, but had to be gained upon the field of battle, and the field marshal was obliged to earn it no less than the youngest recruit. The story is told that during the Franco-Prussian war in 1870 the Iron Cross was commissioned to bestow the Iron Cross upon a heroic but thrifty Bavarian. Jokingly the Iron Chancellor told the soldier that the King had requested him to present the Bavarian with the Iron Cross or with 100 thalers, whichever the man preferred. "How much is the cross worth?" asked the soldier. "About 75 thalers," replied Bismarck. "Then give me the cross and 25 thalers besides," said the Bavarian. And Bismarck laughingly complied.

When the war is over and men with Iron Crosses and Victoria Crosses get back home they will be able to tell of moving accidents by flood and field, of hair-breadth escapes in the imminent deadly breach and of being taken by the insolent foe. They will live their battles over again, "shoulder crutches and show how fields were won."

FREE POLAND.

BY WALTER J. BALLARD.
Hope springs eternal in the heart of Poland. There has been a thousand proofs of it in the century and a quarter since Poland was torn from the Poles and divided among the surrounding kingdoms. The present war has revived the passion for independence to a degree that has not been felt since 1795. One of the evidences in this country is "Free Poland," a semi-monthly magazine devoted to the interests of Poland and her people.

Some of the leaders of the Polish people, in Europe itself, though not in Poland, are so convinced that as one of the outcomes of the war Poland must be accorded her absolute independence. The proposition of the czar is to give Poland her freedom in fact, but to keep her under a Russian garrison, that is, a sort of strings to pull if the Polish legislation were unfriendly to the interests of Russia.

There are between 20,000,000 and 30,000,000 Poles in the ancient territory of that kingdom. Perhaps a few are in Russia and the rest partly in Austria and partly in Prussia. If those provinces are under one head as a kingdom subsidiary to Russia, that plan, according to the promise of the czar, would be within the purpose of Russian statesmanship.

The practical question, of course, is whether Poland would be wise to accept the proposition of the czar at the beginning and then go forward through the use of its own language and customs and the enactment of such laws as were desired by the Polish people, to work out gradually a state of independence as a sort of intermediate state between the three great rival empires.

Leaders of Polish thought assure the world that the lessons learned by Poland in the last hundred years and more will never be forgotten and that the people have learned the habit necessary to the practice of ordered government.

Poland came to her destruction through excess of freedom, the right, in other words, of every member of the lawmaking body to propose and to vote on any subject. This system could not endure and it did not, though Poland was at one time the bulwark of Europe and its king saved Europe from the domination of the Turk by winning the great battle under the walls of Vienna as long ago as 1689.

Every lover of genuine independence will sympathize with the aspirations of the Poles to have a government of their own, so that they may resume their place in the family of nations. "Free Poland" is the proper title for the publication just begun on behalf of Poland and her people, because that plan, according to the promise of the czar, would be within the purpose of Russian statesmanship.

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a quarter which divides the half-yearly interest period, and therefore comparatively little shifting of accounts is seen. All this is conducive to tranquillity and the restoration of general calm. In short, the American people are discovering that, compared with the peoples of the Old World, they are enjoying enviable financial ease. This will be an important factor in generating increased commercial activity and giving impetus to our industries.

SWEDEN'S WATER POWER.

[Consular Reports.] The power needed in Sweden by its various enterprises is materially larger than the increased importation of coal would indicate. This deficiency has been covered by hydro-electric installations. The waterfalls of Sweden have been calculated to contain 6,000,000 horse power, only about 16 per cent. of which is used at present.

The Swedish government has erected power stations at Trollhattan, and others are in process of construction at Dalef and Porjus in Lapland. As soon as these stations are completed electricity will be the motive power used on all the state railroads of Northern Sweden.

Lord Kitchener's Wounds.

[Baltimore American.] It is not true that Lord Kitchener was wounded in the Franco-German war. The only wounds which he sustained in all his years of campaigning were a slight wound inflicted in an attack by Arab bandits on his camp when he was in charge of the survey of Palestine, as a young lieutenant of Royal Engineers, and on another occasion during the early stages of the war for the reconquest of the Sudan, when he likewise sustained a slight injury. Little account, from a Dervish bullet. The most serious injury that he ever sustained was through his leg while he was in command of the British military forces in India.

POPULATION OF JAPAN.

[Japan Herald.] The latest returns available concerning the population of Japan, including her territories, are those collected at the end of 1912. According to these returns the figures for Japan are 36,380,220 males and 35,830,465 females, the total being 72,210,685. The average population a square kilometer is 139. The population of Formosa, including Pescadores, is 1,808,048 males and 1,637,631 females, the total being 3,445,679, and these people are distributed at the rate of ninety-six a square kilometer. The figures for Japanese Saghalien are 23,783 males and 19,493 females, the total being 43,276, distributed at the average of one for every square kilometer. The population of Korea is 17,129,777 males and 6,331,522 females, the total being 13,467,299, ninety-nine to every square kilometer. The figures for the Japanese population in the Kwantung leasehold territory are 275,810 males and 212,479 females, the total being 488,289, 144 a square kilometer. The grand total is 69,637,025, of which 35,615,403 are males and 34,021,622 females.

SCIENCE PROGRESS.

National Carbide of Calcium.

[National Carbide of Calcium.] The immense production at Niagara Falls of carbide of calcium, that curious artificial stone which when bathed in water, gives off acetylene gas, recalls that this substance was first manufactured in America by accident, through the metallurgical operations of T. L. Wilson, near a small stream in North Carolina. While using limestone and salt in smelting he noticed among the melted slag which day by day ran nearer to the brink of the little stream a marshy white substance new in his experience, but thought little of it until one day the molten slag overhung the water and began to flow into it. Then suddenly a bright white flame burst out of the molten mass and evolved it for some time. He drew from the dry slag some of the strange mineral and touched a match to it, but without result. Then he poured some water upon it, and at the next instant the liberated acetylene gas broke into flame. This in 1892 accident discovered a practically way of producing that acetylene gas, first discovered in England in 1836 by Edmund Davy while experimenting with potassium cyanide and charcoal. It remained, however, for the intense heat of the hydro-electrical furnaces of Niagara to turn out this wonderful stone in almost perfect purity and immense quantities.

Wireless Fires a Gun.

[Kansas City Star.] A grant of wireless control that is now being applied successfully at several points in Scotland seems to have solved the problem of distant control of acetylene fog guns located at points difficult of access, and provides a means by which a number of such installations may be operated from one wireless station without the necessity for visiting the different signals, except for making repairs and replenishing the supply of gas. The gun automatically feeds and fires itself at regular intervals until stopped or until the supply of acetylene runs out, and the wireless control simply provides a means of starting it when there is a fog and stopping it when the fog clears, without the need of a man to be stationed near the signal. Furthermore, the wireless apparatus is so arranged and tuned that it is not interfered with by the more powerful waves that may be sent out by passing ships or by other wireless stations.

MEN AND THINGS

ACROSS THE SEA.

Russia and Germany.

Some of the important changes that have been created in Russia by the present war are related by Victor C. Laessle, an American metal manufacturer who established a branch factory at Petrograd. He is now in the United States for the purpose of purchasing some supplies for the Russian government. "It is important to note," he says, "that from now on the opportunities for American manufacturers in Russia are going to be tremendous. That is a market in which Germany, in one way or another, has enjoyed almost a monopoly. Why, the Germans have even been buying American machinery over here, which its manufacturers, perhaps, never dreamed was destined for Russia, and selling it in that country at twice the prices it sells for here. Of course, Russia is buying no German goods now, and after the war will not buy them. The war feeling is intense.

"The greatest difference has taken place in the liberty of personal movement. The czar allows himself. Before the war it was as much as his life was worth to venture abroad unguarded, or so it was said, and he seldom came into St. Petersburg when he was at Tsarsko-Selo. The Sunday following the declaration of war he came into the city in an open carriage, and from the balcony of the Winter Palace made a speech to 30,000 or 40,000 people who were gathered in front of the building. Then he drove, in an open carriage, all the way through the city to the quay where the imperial yacht lay. Two days later he again appeared in an open carriage, and was received with great enthusiasm. He is now the most popular ruler that ever sat on the Russian throne. That he will keep his promises regarding Poland and otherwise there seems to be no reason to doubt. Even if he had a disposition to do otherwise he would have to keep his word."

The doctrine of "no war" appears to be making its way across the sea just now.

It is not necessary for a card in order to see a man in the street. The man who has the card in his pocket is the man who has the card in his pocket.

A man has invented a machine which will make a dime's worth of work in a minute.

Annette Abbott Adams is a woman who does not like the thought of being a woman.

The Kansas crime commission is a body of men who are not interested in the crime commission.

The trouble with the world is that it is too big for the man who is too small.

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Pen Points

MATTERS TO "THE TIMES."

The local financial news without anybody's help.

Gov. Johnson says he will not be a candidate for re-election.

"Do clothes really cost more?" is a recent query.

No vodka can be had in Virginia is not the only thing that goes "dry."

The doctrine of "no war" appears to be making its way across the sea just now.

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LAURA JEAN LIBBEY
TALKS HEART TOPICS

colonel in the army. He graduated from the School of Art in the National Institute of the government in two years. He then returned to become superintendent of the National Institute.

In 1905 he was elected to the Central Assembly and came to Los Angeles near here as a newspaper writer. His school the same year established the first school entered the University of Southern California and became a student and lecturer in 1909.

In 1912 he was elected Chancellor of the University of California, and he was chosen to be the national law in a new party.

In 1908 he was elected to the Legislature of the State of California. He was a widow and had a daughter, Blanche Elizabeth, who married the Peck & Chan company in 1910. He has been concluded.

DECADES' KNOWN

In Something Like a When Did It Begin Network that is Now [Kansas City Journal]

most remarkable feature
providing for the work of
the vegetable season at

The vine on which
grows is found on the
of this republic.

ular that we have added
Bear in mind the

Silks for Waists and
Included are 44-inch Fancy
41-inch Fancy Crepe, reg.

The poor people use for
ing dishes and when
ing they are superior
sponge.

These comprise narrower widths, tub silks, printed satins, and crepe de chine, which women are

Most Perfect Woman
OF THE WATER

ette

New Wash Material
From America

32-inch white mercerized
Ribbed Cuffs, for undershirts
on special sale now at
1/2 yard.

s Daught

...and Devonshire suiting
...prominent American
...here in plenty.
(Wash Goods; Rear South Alais)
Save on the

Best Notions
Dependable, every-day necessities, which usually cost less.

Kalich

EDISON

LONESOME
 ISABELLE
 AND

GRAND
AND NINTH
FREE TODAY AT 2:15—
PENDUL
TO-DRAMA **MASTER**
BIRIA
PICTURE-SYMPHONY
TINEER, 25c and 50c
MEN AT THE BAR

OF THE HO

30
 Vaudeville
 10c-20c

ht Starting

THE STANDARD for the
Every Night at 8, 10-11
Box 73c. Bat & Whisker
Comedy: JEMER, Tenth
and 91 white Ivory Combs, 50c.
Tooth Brushes, guaranteed,
two for 25c.
and 25c Mand Scrubs, 15c; two
for 25c.
Whisk Brooms, 25c.
Ac.

...Aerial Wash Cloths, two for
10c.
Kalt Aerial Towels, 10c.
Nail Polishers, 20c.
New Floating Castle Soap, three
for 10c.
(Drug; South Alab

TONIGHT, 3 Shows
7:45 and 9:00
A Diving Stuntman and a...

The Theaters

...An in...
...back as he turned...
...almost cost...
...his life on one...
...the San Gabri...
...of friends were...
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ARE
DEATH.

INSTRUCTOR
PASSES

...college, founder...
...of Languages...
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...Information...
...No. 1121 North...
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...he had...
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...ing they are superior to...
...a Lieutenant...

Amusements—Entertainments

THEATER—

TWO DAYS LEFT

AMERICA'S MOST PERFECT WOMAN
"THE VENUS OF THE WATER"

Annette
Lermann
ine's Daughter

...demand for a third week, this superb production...
...last time Sunday night.

TODAY OR TONIGHT
With Six Big Vaudeville Acts

COMING MONDAY
"AMERICA"
THE WORLD-WIDE...
FROM NEW YORK.

RAMOUNT PICTURES—
Broadway Theater, 833 So. Broadway
TODAY AND TOMORROW ONLY

na Kalich

THEATER—
TODAY AND TOMORROW ONLY
ERT EDESON

EA HOUSE
WAT BETWEEN
& SECOND ST.
to \$1.50
TODAY

TORIUM—
GRAND AVENUE
AND NINTH.
STUPENDOUS
PHOTO-GRAPHS
CABIRIA
HOTTON...
10c, 15c, 25c and 50c. SEATS...
REQUESTED TO BE IN SEATS AT 1:15 AND 7:15.

HEATER—
CONTINUOUS FROM...
AT TIMES OF GEORGE BROADHURST
MAN OF THE HOUSE
COMING MONDAY
The Fortune Hunter

oadway Vaudeville—
ee 2:30
Tonight Starting

THE STANDARD OF...
10c, 15c, 25c, 50c and \$1.00.
BROADWAY THEATRE, 833 So. Broadway
MATINEE TODAY AT 2:15—TODAY ONLY
STUPENDOUS PHOTO-GRAPHS
CABIRIA
HOTTON...
10c, 15c, 25c and 50c. SEATS...
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FIRST FALL
ROAD SHOW
Tonight, 3 Shows
7:45 and 9 o'clock
& Diving Tumbler and a...

A General Sale of American-Manufactured Merchandise

Every Article Advertised on This Page Is Made in America and in First-Class Fashion

Hundreds of Silk, Dress Goods Lining Remnants at Half Price

Need to go into details about such a popular sale as these—plenty of good lengths, odd pieces, few-of-a-color—marked price, Saturday.

Fancy Silks, worth \$1.85 to \$4 yd., Now \$1.85

was featured Wednesday, and proved so extremely popular that we have added many new numbers for Saturday's sale. Bear in mind the fact that we buy, and sell, only dependable silks:

Waists and Dresses, Only \$1.85

44-inch Fancy Chiffons, regularly \$3.50, now \$1.85.
Fancy Radium Taffetas, regularly \$2.50, now \$1.85.
Fancy Pussy Willow Taffetas, regularly \$2.50, \$3.00, now \$1.85.
Fancy Novelty Crepes, formerly \$3 to \$4, now \$1.85.

Fancy Silks, worth \$1.85 to \$4 yd., Saturday for \$1

comprise narrower widths, in fancy taffetas, warp prints, crepes, satins, printed satins, black messalines and other materials which women are in quest of for waists, dresses, linings and purposes; save half or thereabouts on these.

New Fab Materials

Mercedized materials, for undergarments, sale now at 50c per yard.

Material in pink, blue, green, and white, at the same special price.

Calicoes, flannellettes, muslins, percales, cottons, and Drovershire suitings, prominent American products in plenty.

Save on the Best Notions

Unusually, every-day necessities, which usually cost more, are here at 50c per yard.

Small Coat Hangers (folding), 10c per dozen.
Small Coat Buttons, 10c per dozen.
Small Coat Buttons, 10c per dozen.
Small Coat Buttons, 10c per dozen.

Extra Good Stationery, Box 75c

Three hundred boxes of fine stationery, with dainty gold initials on pretty rose background; each box containing one quire of letter paper and one quire of correspondence cards, with envelopes to match. These boxes ordinarily sell at \$1.25 each, and are exceptional values at 75c.

Cut Glass and Silver Reduced

Cut Glass Water Sets, including Pitcher and Six Tumblers—formerly \$6.10, now \$2.50.
Pitcher and Six Tumblers—formerly \$6.50, now \$2.50.
Pitcher and Six Tumblers—formerly \$11.50, now \$5.75.
Pitcher and Six Tumblers—formerly \$14, now \$7.

Drug Specials

10c, 15c, 25c, 50c and \$1.00.
BROADWAY THEATRE, 833 So. Broadway
MATINEE TODAY AT 2:15—TODAY ONLY
STUPENDOUS PHOTO-GRAPHS
CABIRIA
HOTTON...
10c, 15c, 25c and 50c. SEATS...
REQUESTED TO BE IN SEATS AT 1:15 AND 7:15.

First Fall Road Show

Tonight, 3 Shows
7:45 and 9 o'clock
& Diving Tumbler and a...



Dependable Winter Bedding

No better bedding is made in the whole world than the kinds sold every day at Coulter's—from the St. Mary's Woolen Mills; from the Emmerich Company, makers of fine pillows; from the Ostermoor Mattress Company—and other well-known manufacturers:

- Wool Blankets, \$3.50**
—in white; full size; soft and lofty; beautiful for guest rooms; blue or pink borders; with 4-inch silk ribbon binding in colors to match; regularly \$4.50, for \$3.50.
- Lambs' Wool Comforts, \$3.50**
—full size; wool filled; dainty figured silkoline cover with 9-inch plain borders; Colonial designs; regularly \$4.50.
- Pillows, \$3.75 Pair**
—goose feather and down mixed; full size; tan or blue stripe linen ticking; 5-lb. weight to the pair; regularly \$5 pair.
- Felt Mattresses, \$6.65**
—layer felt; full size; full 40-lb. weight; 70 tufts; roll edge; assorted colors; covered with pretty art ticking; regularly \$10.
- Indian Blankets, \$6.50**
—to \$10—suitable for automobile robes, bath robes, couch covers, etc., a new arrival.
- Pequot Sheets, 90c**
—Pequot Sheets, 81x99-inch torn size; or, 2 1/4 wide by 2 3/4 long; hemstitched finish; 3 and 1-inch hems; notice the extra length of this sheet; special for Saturday only, 90c ea.
- Pequot Cases, 25c**
—extra large pillow cases; torn size 30x38 1/2; hemstitched; to fit large size pillows; special Saturday only, 25c each.



Towels, Bedspreads and Decorative Linens, All of Them Made in USA

- Bed Spreads, \$1.45**
—full size; heavy crocheted hemmed; regularly \$2 each.
- Bath Towels, 25c**
—extra weight and size; blue line borders; worth 35c each.
- Huck Towels, 12 1/2c**
—very fine, with broche red borders; easily worth 20c each.
- Marseilles Spreads, \$3**
—the genuine; full size; hemmed; regularly \$4.
- Napkins, 45c Doz.**
—200 dozen hemmed ready for use; of good cotton.
- Scalloped Spreads, \$3.85**
—scalloped satin spreads; full size; cut corners; regularly \$5.
- Bath Towels, 50c**
—a wide assortment of fancy borders, in stripe weaves; worth 75c each.
- Scarfs, Etc., 35c**
—scarfs and squares; American made lace-trimmed; or embroidered with scalloped edge; 35c.

\$30 Genuine Ostermoor Mattresses \$18.50

This opportunity comes but once a year, and at no other Los Angeles store can you obtain the genuine Ostermoor Mattress. The very fact that other mattresses claim to be as good as, or equal to, the Ostermoor, is good proof that the Ostermoor sets the standard of excellence. Will you buy now, and save nearly half? See the Broadway window display.



\$42.50 to \$50.00 Wool Suits \$37.50

With the thought in mind that women best appreciate bargains when they are real bargains, we offer the following groups of brand new, strictly up-to-date tailored suits at under their regular worth, for Saturday:

The Suits at \$37.50—are shown in broadcloths, gabardines, serges, poplins and novelty weaves; in chicory, wine, brown, navy, Copen blue—there are no two alike, and the styles show plain and long tunic skirts, short coats; or short effects in front with longer backs, and a number of jaunty cape effects; choice, \$37.50.

The Suits at \$21.75—have formerly borne price tags of \$22.50 to \$30, because they are excellent values at those figures; shown in serges, gabardines, poplins, broadcloths—in navy, wine, brown, black; short coats and long tunic skirts; some cape styles in these, also; and smart combinations of Roman stripe materials with the plain goods; choice, \$21.75.

Save on Rugs and Draperies

- \$17.75 will buy a 9x12 \$25 Axminster Rug**—because these are dropped patterns.
- \$20.75 will buy a 9x12 \$25 Wilton Velvet Rug.**
- \$8.75 will buy a 9x12 \$12 Rag Rug.**
- \$3.45 will buy a 36x72-inch \$4 Axminster Rug.**
- \$2.45 will buy a 27x54-inch \$3 Axminster Rug.**
- 39c will buy a yard of 65c Printed Linoleum (4 patterns.)**
- 15c will buy a yard of 25c Cretonne; discontinued patterns.**
- 21c will buy a yard of 30c plain white Japanese Matting.**
- \$12.00 will buy a pair of \$16.50 part silk Curtains.**
- \$10 will buy a \$12.50 Velour Couch Cover.**
- \$1.45 will buy a pair of \$2 lace Curtains; any pattern.**
- \$2.25 will buy a \$3.25 Card Table; standard size.**
- \$5.75 will buy a \$7.50 Sea Grass Rocker.**
- \$1.65 will buy a \$2.25 Couch Cover.**

Eleven Different Styles of \$1 Desirable Undermuslins

The only possible excuse any woman can have for not buying in such a sale must be that she absolutely doesn't need undermuslins for months to come!

- Teddy Bear Combinations**
—trimmed with Valenciennes lace, insertion and ribbon.
- Envelope Chemises**
—embroidery scalloped.
- Corset Covers**
—four styles; of nainsook, embroidered back and front; short sleeves.
- Princess Slips**
—of nainsook; lace trimmed.
- Camisoles**
—of pink silk or crepe de chine; shadow lace or all lace insertion.
- Boudoir Caps**
—of taffeta silk, lace and rosebud trimmed.
- Gowns**
—of white crepe, embroidered in blue or pink.
- Drawers**
—of nainsook; two rows of insertion; Valenciennes edge.
- Skirts**
—double panel; heavy scalloped edge.
- Aprons**
—for maids, long or short lengths, or fancy tea aprons of lace and ribbon.

Linen Tailored Waists, \$1 Were \$3.50 to \$5, Each \$1

Hand embroidered waists of pure linen, in tailored style, suitable for motoring or sports wear; sizes 34 to 42 in these, on special sale Saturday and Monday, to close out a limited quantity, at just one dollar, though their former prices were \$3.50 to \$5 each.

Full Length Crepe Kimonos, \$1

These pretty, graceful crepe kimonos are nicely made of a good crepe, in dainty and serviceable colors of blue, tan and lavender; you will consider them extra values at \$1, we are sure.

Pretty Collars and Sets, Only 35c

Rolling collars, collar and cuff sets, vests, etc., in organdie, pique and batiste; lace trimmed and tucked; ruffled net sets, also; values here to 75c, for 35c.

A Ribbon Business Bringer, 25c

No reason in the world but to attract your attention to our rich ribbons would make us reduce quantities so staple!

These ribbons are 4 1/2 to 5 3/4 inches wide, in beautiful warp prints, stripes and Persian patterns, and are well worth to 50c a yard, on sale now for 25c yard.

These make excellent ribbon work novelties, and they are less expensive now than they will be later on.

Globe Tailored Women's Knitwear

Examine the finish of this underwear; look closely at the fabric; study the shape; you will find that Globe Tailor Made Underwear has all of the last little refinements.

Stays and facings are of fine quality saten; buttons are sewed on to stay with six-cord thread; the buttonholes are tailored to prevent tearing out; the seams are twice sewed and will not break.

Garments are pre-shrunk by a secret process, and retain their shape after washings.

Sizes are scientifically arranged by experts to conform perfectly to the lines of the human figure.

The beauty of Globe Tailor Made Underwear for women and children appeals to the tasteful; its perfect fit to the fastidious and its wearing quality to the economical.

224-228 South Hill Street—Coulter's

Store
(by Entrance)

\$14.50

warm weather, there can be
sold at a great deal lower price

and \$25.00 overcoats are on sale
it's time to buy, no matter what
on its way.

shipment which our buyers, and
ough to purchase very advantage
of Balmain's, Harris tweed
and fancy mixtures, all splendid
single and double breasted, in

opportunity now.

n's Fall Hat
Another's

why these \$3.00 soft and stiff
hats at the same price.

are absolutely authentic.

more beautiful than in any
other hands with new novelty
designer.

to satisfy your individual needs.

\$15.00



\$15

a Dollar's Worth
to Be Excellent

come with cuffs attached. All sizes
any figured and striped patterns to

BAUMGARDNER
Glasses fitted Columbia Eye
Scientific examination
EYESIGHT

AFTER INSURANCE PREMIUMS

Underwriters' Association
Elizabethtown Insurance
In Interest of Promoters
A campaign to eliminate
immoral fire insurance

Los Angeles Times

Illustrated Weekly

Unique Magazine of the Sensuous Southwest



SATURDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1914.

Single Copies, by mail, | TEN CENTS
Or at News Agencies.

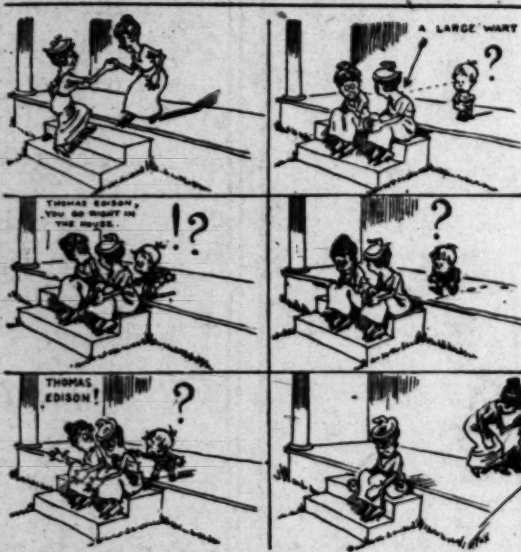
Recent Cartoons.

BORED.



-New York Sun.

THE REMARKABLE DISCOVERIES OF THOMAS EDISON JR.



-Chicago Post.

THERE WON'T BE MUCH LEFT FOR THE BULL MOOSE.

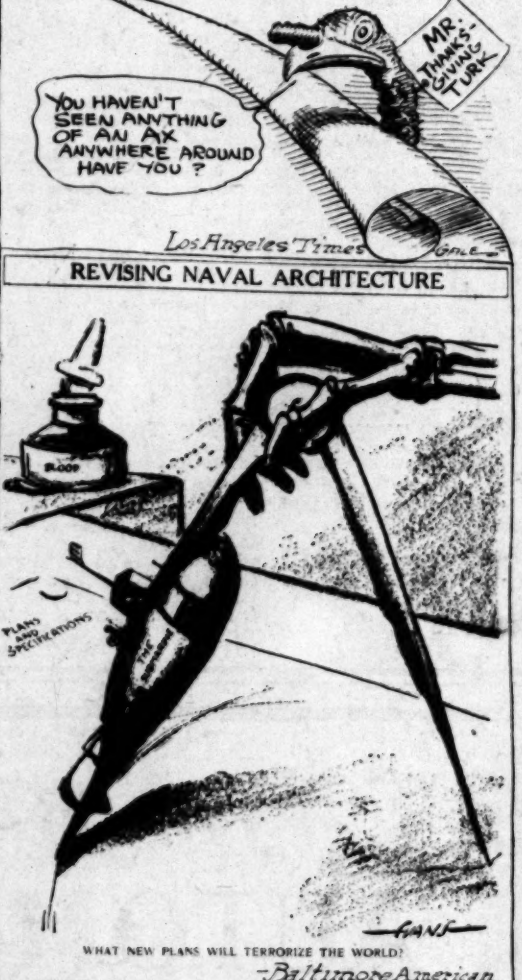


-New York Herald.

READY FOR ANOTHER WHIRL.



NEXT.



-Baltimore American.

THE SIEGE



-New York World.

A WARNING TO BELLIGERENTS

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The Next War. By Herbert Kaufman.	Piney Cinnamon's Code. By Arthur Preston Hawkins.	Faculty Culture.
By the Western Sea. Column Forward.	The Greaser's Come-back. By Kenneth Carle Beaton.	Love of the Body. By Edward M. Johnson.
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Long Wolf Springs. By Kenneth Rossiter.	In the Kaleidoscope. By Genevieve Farnell-Rond.	Gold. By Dix Drummond Gann.
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Statement of the Los Angeles Times Illustrated Weekly Required by Postal Laws.

STATEMENT OF THE OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, CIRCULATION, ETC. REQUIRED BY THE ACT OF AUGUST 24, 1912.

of The Los Angeles Times Illustrated Weekly, published Saturday.
(Insert title of publication.) (State frequency of issue.)

at Los Angeles, California, for October 1, 1914.

(Name of post office and State.) (State whether for April 1 or October 1.)

NAME OF—

Editor, Harrison Gray Otis.

Managing Editor, Hugh McDowell.

Business Manager, Harry Chandler.

Publisher, The Times-Mirror Company.

OWNERS: (If a corporation, give names and addresses of stockholders holding 1 per cent.

or more of total amount of stock.)

Harrison Gray Otis, Times Building, Los Angeles.

Harry Chandler, Times Building, Los Angeles.

F. X. Pfaffinger, Times Building, Los Angeles.

H. E. Andrews, Times Building, Los Angeles.

Eliza J. McFarland, 1346 Crown Hill street, Los Angeles.

Mrs. M. O. Chandler, 623 Park View, Los Angeles.

Estate of R. J. Waters, Citizens' National Bank, Third and Main Sts., Los Angeles.

Mrs. Mabel Otis Booth, 519 Occidental Boulevard, Los Angeles.

A. M. McPherson, Courthouse, Los Angeles.

Mrs. Ella D. Bonsall, 1346 Crown Hill street, Los Angeles.

Known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders, holding 1 per cent. or more

of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities:

None.

(If additional space is needed, a sheet of paper may be attached to this form.)

Average number of copies of each issue of this publication sold or distributed, through the mails or otherwise, to paid subscribers during the six months preceding the date shown above. (This statement is required from daily newspapers only.)

HARRISON GRAY OTIS, Pres't.

For The Times-Mirror Company, Owners.

(Signature of editor, publisher, business manager, or owner.)

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 6th day of October, 1914.

T. L. CHAPIN,

Notary Public.

In and for the County of Los Angeles, State of California.

(My commission expires Nov. 9, 1915.)

Form 3526. c5-6012

The Times Magazine

Is an exceptionally good advertising medium for advertisers using uniform space and matter, usually written by Manufacturers, Numerical Agricultural Implement Dealers, Hardware Merchants, Mail-Order Merchants, Dentists, Opticians, Physical Culture Teachers, Book Dealers and managers of Sanatoriums.

It is a high-class weekly of great popularity that goes regularly into the homes and offices of people of purchasing ability, intelligence and good judgment.

Advertising rates on application to

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First and Broadway

Los Angeles

FACTS PERTINENT TO THE

AUTOMOBILE INDUSTRY

Owing to its equable climate, Los Angeles is the one city in the United States in which automobiles are used every day in the year. As a result, there are more automobiles owned and more automobile accessories sold in Los Angeles than in any other city of equal size in the world.

The total number of machines owned and operated daily by persons residing in the city of Los Angeles is in excess of 40,000. Total registrations in California 109,912.

Los Angeles, which has a population of 516,317, uses 8,400,000 gallons of gasoline a year, and has 726 miles of graded streets.

436 miles of good roads radiate from the city through the county of Los Angeles.

That the Los Angeles Times, the largest newspaper in America, is ever alert to promote the interest of both automobilists and dealers is indicated by the great quantity of automobile news it regularly prints.

Chicago Representatives
Williams, Lawrence & Cresmer,
Harris Trust Building

The Times
First and Broadway, - - - Los Angeles.

New York Representatives
Williams, Lawrence & Cresmer,
225 Fifth Avenue

on yesterday its resolutions set forth the necessity of a direct ray from Wilmington to San Pedro to connect the municipal gas, and asking the commission to immediate steps for the construction of such a highway. It is used to do this work out of harbor funds, provided the City key holds that such use of a on of these funds is legal. er setting forth the reasons for of the proposed highway, the Pedro resolutions say: is the recommendation of this ization, that sufficient funds for construction of a section of the boulevard from the Mormon is- channel wharf to the Harbor ard at or near Orizaba street, Pedro, including in said construc- the erection of a suitable draw- over the West Basin entrance, paralleling the present Pacific ic-Southern Pacific company ridge, be taken from the funds led, by bond issue of the city Angeles for the improvement outer harbor at San Pedro."

City Hall Minor News.

City Council yesterday author- the Board of Public Works to use for bids on furnishing the with 5000 street signboards.

Board of Public Works has the City Council to provide \$900 te reconstruction of the dam at reservoir above Eastlake Park, was washed out last winter. Council yesterday allowed \$500 is work, which is to be done on account.

City Council yesterday dis- the application of Capt. S. C. for aid in providing for con- by Miller's Military Band in the parks, and sent the subject to the Finance Committee for consideration. An effort is made to secure these concerts exposition Park.

City Council decided yesterday the Board of Public Works, if it takes the improvement of scenic in Elysian Park in accordance the Gabor Hegyi agreement, confine the cost to the \$2000 ed for this purpose in the bud- the Council will make no fur- appropriation for this work.

Municipal Charities Commission day appealed to the City Coun- another appropriation of \$2500 he purpose of carrying on its able work. As the Council has ized the commission to exceed e-twelfth allowance per month, arrangement was deemed suf- for the present.

subject of employing a secre- the Councilmen was discussed Council yesterday and referred Finance Committee. It is pro- to provide a salary of \$175 per for this position. Already the are numerous.

At the Courthouse.

WATER BATTLE IS UNDECIDED.

DEBTS OF WOODCREST AND THENS CROWD COURT.

to Oust Trustee of Town's ly System Goes Over to Allow Nominations for Successors. Fight Meantime is Left in Quo.

large portion of the population ens and Woodcrest filed Judge's courtroom yesterday in a con- on of the contest begun Sep- 26 to oust Francis Fildew the board of trustees of the and Woodcrest water system. hearing all sides of this fight water, Judge Shenk ordered a r continuance until November the purpose of permitting the ners, who are the beneficiaries system, to nominate by petition a they desire to appoint as new s.

water plant on the hill was to Arthur E. Fetherstonhaugh, s Fildew, James Forbes, Albert and Walter F. Sagar by Mr. and mail Firth in July, 1911. Mr. subdivided the land and after sold the lots, thus disposed of mping plant that supplied the ts with water.

Fetherstonhaugh and Mr. Linde d as trustees and renounced obligations. Mr. Forbes filed ainst Messrs. Fetherstonhaugh, Fildew, James L. Douglas, H. man, Chauncey Yates, Gus George Nelson and W. E. Punge new trustees, demanding the tment of a receiver.

seems that when the Firths sur- ed the pumping plant to the or- board of trustees, no provision ade for filling a vacancy on the should one occur. At the end first year the people of the dis- met at the schoolhouse and a new board.

the last election, held June 15 of ar, Mr. Forbes asserts, Mr. Fil- minated the election, took of the pumping plant and in- Everett B. Burlingame as en- Most of the time, however, Innle C. Burlingame operated unt. Mr. Forbes is seeking to fr. Fildew ousted from the of trustees for alleged misman- it; also, to have the court ac- e resignations of Messrs. Feth- ough and Linde, and appoint e to take their places.

Shenk ordered that all reve- om water collections be turned Mr. Sagar and that the names continue to operate the pending a further order of the

AWARDED JUDGMENT. For in- juries he received at Third and Spring streets November 2, 1913, when, as he alleged, he was thrown by the sudden start of the car, Henry C. Campbell was given judgment by Judge McDaniel yesterday for \$216.50. He sued for \$2216.50.

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Mrs. Hixson, it appears, went to Dr. Huling suffering with a severe toothache and asked him to give her treatment. It is asserted Huling pulled the wrong tooth. When Mrs. Hixson upbraided him for this, it is said, Dr.

was building next Monday and continue in session over Friday. It will be the first appearance of the new Chief Justice, Matt I. Sullivan, recently appointed by Gov. Johnson to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Chief Justice Beatty.

Monday will be motion day and the entire court will sit en banc un-

on the Court will be held at the Library.

A change in the business life in

By the Western Sea. Land of the Great Southwest

New Track for Trade.

WITH the arrival here at an early date of the Demara, a Luckenbach line steamer, will begin a new era in trade between Los Angeles and the East. The steamer is now out for Los Angeles harbor from New York, and when she returns will take 300 tons of citrus fruit. This will be the first shipment of this kind ever made by water between here and New York. For thirty years the citrus-fruit growers of the Great Southwest have carried an immensely heavy burden in the freight rates paid the railroads for transporting their crops to the eastern markets. It has been recognized by clear-sighted, right-minded people that the service was costly, involving a carriage of more than 3000 miles, traversing high mountain ranges, and at first the traffic was but small. Now the traffic is large, and the railroads can afford to, and will be compelled to, meet the competition of cheaper transportation by water. This incident in the citrus-fruit trade throws bright light upon all the trade between this city and the East. Our manufacturers and crop growers will be more favored hereafter in cheaper transportation rates, transferring their goods from the point of production to the point of consumption.

The Colonist Movement.

THE colonist or settlers' rates in force by the railroads for a month or more past have come to an end. Passenger agents declare that the total influx of homeseekers into Southern California numbers more than 10,000. This is a record figure in this movement, but one that will be eclipsed from year to year as time goes on. The growth of population all through the Great Southwest has been rapid in the past, but will be much more so in the future. Many influences are combined in producing this effect. One of old has been and is in the fact that every settler here becomes an active immigration agent to induce friends to leave their old homes and "seek their fortune in a country new," where fortunes are to be made more readily than elsewhere. The greatest new influence is the completion of the Panama Canal, one which has been commented on often in this section of this journal as well as elsewhere. The great new influence is the war in Europe, which is sure to drive many of the best people in the continent and islands of that part of the world to a country where peace and plenty reign supreme.

Important If True.

W. T. NEEL returned recently from Ensenada, Lower California, with a proclamation that he has discovered a tract of land in that peninsula capable of producing more than a million pounds of lima beans. Southern California is the great source of supply for this nutritious and wholesome vegetable for the world, but there is a market for all we grow and more too at profitable rates, and if there is a tract on the peninsula of Baja California capable of cultivation for this purpose it will help Los Angeles and all the Southwest, for the lima-bean farmers will require supplies and this is the spot to get them from.

Manifest Destiny Here.

THE registration of voters for the election to take place on the first Tuesday in November is completed, and for the county of Los Angeles runs to between 310,000 and 320,000. The County Clerk has dug up an old register of the county for 1892, proclaimed to be "the first official one." There is a mistake about this. There was an official Great Register at least four years earlier. The one, however, for 1892 shows 37,000 voters, and the increase from then until now is surely impressive. The city of Los Angeles alone shows a registration of voters amounting to 188,854. The total registration of San Francisco is 162,345. We do not wish to conceal the fact that the enfranchisement of women accounts for a good deal of this increase.

Imperial's Cotton Industry.

A NEW era was inaugurated in the Imperial Valley the other day when the first bale of cotton ever thoroughly compressed was turned out. Heretofore the cotton for export had to be shipped out of the country

in order to be compressed into proper bales. The compressing of the crop on the spot reduces the cost of exportation from the field to Japan by \$2.25 per bale. As the present crop is about 60,000 bales, it means the saving of about \$135,000. The compressing plant stands the owner about \$30,000. Simultaneously with this announcement came another equally important from San Diego announcing the arrival there of ten bales of 5000 pounds of the fiber brought by a truck company to the ship-side for the Japanese market. The shipment is only an initial one, as there are 14,000 tons of cotton in the Imperial Valley waiting for shipment to the Orient.

Southwestern Crops.

THE wonderful fertility and the great variety of products of the soils of Southern California are facts not half known to the world in general. Orange county will market 60,000 cases of chiles during this fall, worth \$300,000. From the same region will go 20,000 cases of pimientos worth \$100,000. The chiles noted above all go in their natural condition, but besides there will go 750 tons of the vegetable dried, worth \$150,000. Who outside of California would suppose that of this condiment one little section of one county would produce a total worth nearly a half a million dollars? Ventura county is the great place for the production of lima beans. One grower there has secured 5000 bags, and others have gathered as much as thirty-five sacks to the acre. The largest yield is from a seventy-five-acre tract which averaged thirty-five and one-half bags to the acre. Ventura county is also noted for its production of sugar beets. This harvest now is in full swing, and like the lima beans is eclipsing all former records. The State ships oranges every day in the 365 of the year, and also the intercalated day in leap year. From Azusa in Los Angeles county it has been stated that 400 cars have been shipped and there are 125 cars still to go. A hundred persons are employed in the shipping plant, an establishment planned to ship 1000 carloads. Simultaneously comes the statement from Sacramento that the first carload of new crop oranges went out October 6 from Oroville in Butte county. Another citrus fruit that does well in Southern California is the grapefruit. Heretofore the California product has taken a second place after that of Florida, a seedless grapefruit, but now California is to compete with the eastern peninsula on equal terms, as A. T. Currier, a ranchman of Spadra, is shipping the finest kind of seedless grapefruit from his ranch. The planting of citrus-fruit trees continues at a rapid rate. During the year in Ventura county 106,910 new lemon trees have been planted, and 40,327 new orange trees. There are 350,500 citrus trees in seed beds in the county. In the same county during the year there were planted 94,605 apricot trees and 12,699 walnut trees. The number of miscellaneous deciduous and ornamental trees planted in the county during the year rises to a total of 205,660. There are now a total of 225,010 bearing lemon trees in that county, 179,300 non-bearing; 68,812 bearing orange trees and 159,841 non-bearing. The bearing apricots number 178,334, and the non-bearing 212,245, while the walnut trees number 70,810 bearing and 132,350 non-bearing. No one need be scared at the prospect of too much fruit. The consumers increase faster in the United States than the production.

Alaska Gold.

ALASKA has been the making of the city of Seattle on Puget Sound in the State of Washington. During the summer months the miners are busy all through Alaska gathering gold, which reaches Seattle in the fall. On October 8 last a half-million dollars in gold bullion came into the Sound city from the Yukon territory in Alaska. So for weeks to come the golden ore from the frozen North will flow into Seattle, and then in the spring the shipments outward of supplies for the miners will furnish business for the merchants of Seattle.

Great Financial Institution.

COLUMBUS Day of this year fell on Monday, and being a bank holiday following Sunday made two such interruptions to the financial operations of the city. The Merchants' National Bank took advantage

of the double holiday to move from their already handsome quarters on Third and Spring streets to their new and much handsomer quarters on Sixth and Spring. Then their adjunct bank, while they were moving out from the old quarters, moved in from their already handsome quarters on Broadway between Second and Third. The site of the new quarters for the Merchants' National Bank cost a little over a million dollars, and the building another million. The interior of the bank is said to have cost nearly half a million dollars, while the assets for the concern run to very many millions. It was a proud day when on Tuesday morning, October 13, W. H. Holliday, president, and Marco H. Hellman, vice-president, received their many visitors and customers in the new financial institution. Mr. Holliday has never known any other occupation than that of banking, and came here many years ago with a finished education in finance and a small capital with which he went into business. Mr. Hellman is a young man, and all old-timers recall his father, who came here more than half a century ago with no friends, not even an acquaintance, his whole capital being integrity and business capacity.

For Peace, not War.

DOWN at Point Fermin work has already begun in mounting great fourteen-inch rifles to protect the Los Angeles harbor against an enemy coming by sea. The government will first and last spend \$3,000,000 in this work, which is not begun a day too soon. There is \$200,000 on hand for the work, which is estimated to be sufficient to install one battery of three fourteen-inch guns and a battery of lighter guns. These, of course, are all of the disappearing type, and among the most powerful in use. The big engines of destruction have an effective range of twelve miles, and throw heavier metal than any gun carried by any dreadnought in the world. We are a peaceable people, and if all the world were like the United States of America there would never be one day of human labor wasted in building works of destruction, but all human labor would be applied to producing things for the benefit of mankind. But until the same spirit of peace reigns in the breasts of all the people of all the earth it will be necessary for us to be prepared at all times to take care of ourselves and resist aggression on the part of any foreign enemy.

Activity in Real Estate.

THE real-estate market is not what it was a year or two ago. But it is not dead by any means, but full of life, vigor and good health. In the city the title-searching companies are kept pretty busy, mostly on exchanges. Of course where property is swapped there are two searches to be made, and that gives the searching company two jobs instead of one. But from all over the Great Southwest there come many notes of activity in the realty market. At Corona deals are reported of between \$20,000 and \$25,000. A ranch there was sold, of 600 acres, another of seventy-five acres. From Porterville come many reports of deals. A grain dealer from Winnipeg, Canada, has purchased a forty-acre tract of citrus land which he will plant. Another Winnipegian has bought a thirty-acre tract of orange land to be planted during the coming spring. A native Frenchman, also coming through Winnipeg, has moved to Terra Bella to develop thirty acres of citrus land which he has bought in that district. Then one of the largest owners of orchard property in the Lindsay district has added to his holdings by purchasing twelve acres planted to trees coming into bearing at a cost of \$20,000. There is a well-grounded report there that an English syndicate is about to develop the old Perrine ranch near Porterville, a tract of 700 acres, into an alfalfa field for the purpose of fattening beef cattle.

New Capital.

THE voters at the coming election will be called upon to indorse a bond issue of \$1,800,000 to provide new building and equipment for the University of California. The alumni of the school have taken the matter up and are urging the voters to give their indorsement to the plan. California is liberal in the provision of educational facilities for her people, and this shows her wisdom.

"Column Form"

FRESH REPORTS ON PRESS IN THE ADVANCE OF THE GREAT SOUTHWEST

The great war specter which has thrown a malignant shadow away across the face of the continent and is exercising a depressing influence on business in the Great Southwest. That comes in the whole story, and the end of it is in the statement that things are better here than anywhere else in the world and constantly improving.

Robert Marsh & Co. have been selected as the selling agency for a tract of 600 acres between Riverside and Redlands.

Contracts for three new school buildings, total cost \$200,000, have been let at the city of Santa Barbara.

The La Verne Orange Growers' Association is to have a new processing plant at Lordsburg, cost \$50,000.

At Santa Barbara a contract has been let for a new bath house, cost \$40,000.

During the past week California companies have paid dividends amounting to \$700,000.

San Bernardino county has a total of voters amounting to 100,000, an increase over 1912 of 10,000.

The State Highway Commission has let a contract for the construction of a new road between San Diego and the border, cost \$61,000.

Riverside county has let a contract for the second piece of road in the system which is to cost \$100,000.

San Diego is to have a new radio station in the United States at a cost of \$300,000.

San Fernando city has let a contract for a new school, cost \$150,000.

The growth of Whittier in the sale of stamps amounting to \$20,000 in twelve months, more than \$1000 in a year.

The Rebecca of California has secured funds for the erection of a new orphan's home to cost \$100,000.

An Omaha physician has secured lots at Culver City at a cost of \$100,000.

The Campbell-Bentley have sold lots in the city of Los Angeles, amounting to more than \$100,000 in six weeks.

Farmers have within a short time chased tracts in the Imperial Valley amounting to 530 acres.

Registration of voters in San Diego comes to a total of 110,000, an increase over 1912.

The James R. H. Wagon Company secured another tract of 1000 acres in their Nuevo Leon division.

The Union Ice Company is to construct a plant at Chatsworth, cost of which will be \$100,000.

At Long Beach a great effort is being made to build a five-story hotel, cost of \$130,000.

An investor has purchased a tract of 1000 acres on the east side of the city of Los Angeles, between Sixth and Seventh streets, the declared intention of building a new city.

A real-estate exchange has been organized by Robert Marsh & Co. for the purpose of an apartment building on Broadway street for sixty acres of land, the total value being \$1,000,000.

Yesterday its resolutions set forth the necessity of a direct connection between the city and the harbor, and asking the commission to take immediate steps for the construction of such a highway. It is to do this work out of the funds provided the City holds that such use of a highway is legal. The commission is to set forth the reasons for the proposed highway, the commission is to set forth the reasons for the proposed highway, the commission is to set forth the reasons for the proposed highway.

City Council yesterday authorized the Board of Public Works to take bids on furnishing the 4000 street signboards. The Board of Public Works has City Council to provide \$900 for the construction of the signboards, which is to be done on the 1st of November. The City Council yesterday discussed the application of Capt. S. C. Miller's Military Band in the city, and sent the subject to the Finance Committee for consideration. An effort is being made to secure these concerts at the City Park. The City Council decided yesterday to take bids on the improvement of the Ellysian Park in accordance with the agreement made with the city of Los Angeles. The cost to the city for this purpose in the budget for this year is \$175 per month. Already the work is well advanced.

At the Courthouse. THE BATTLE IS UNDECIDED.

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Illustrated
SOME mockingbirds
"Life is just one
another." The En
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Southwest.

"Column Forward!"

FRESH REPORTS OF PROGRESS IN THE ADVANCING SOUTHWEST.

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Contracts for three new school buildings, total cost \$200,000, have been let at Alhambra.

The La Verne Orange Growers' Association is to have a new pre-cooling plant at Lordsburg, cost \$50,000.

At Santa Barbara a contract has been made for a new bath house, cost \$60,000.

During the past week, California oil companies have paid dividends amounting to \$700,000.

San Bernardino county has a total registration of voters amounting to 24,322, an increase over 1912 of 5622.

The State Highway Commission has let a contract for the construction of a road between San Diego and the Imperial Valley, \$61,000.

Riverside county has let the contract for the second piece of road construction system which is to cost \$1,125,000.

San Diego is to have the most powerful radio station in the United States, to be at a cost of \$300,000.

San Fernando city has voted bonds to the sum of \$150,000 for improving its school.

The growth of Whittier is witnessed by the sale of stamps amounting to \$29,000 in twelve months, a gain of more than \$1000 in a year.

The Rebeccas of California are raising funds for the erection of a new orphan's home to cost \$100,000.

An Omaha physician has purchased two lots at Culver City at a cost of \$50,000.

The Campbell-Bentley Company has sold lots in the tidewater tract, vision amounting to more than \$100,000 in six weeks.

Farmers have within a short time purchased tracts in the Milford, Utah, amounting to 530 acres.

Registration of voters in Riverside comes to a total of 17,197, a gain of over 1912.

The James R. H. Wagner Company has secured another tract of 1000 acres in division in their Nuevo Rancho, at La Brea.

The Union Ice Company is about to erect a plant at Claremont, the cost of which will be \$100,000.

At Long Beach a great office building is about to be constructed, cost of \$130,000.

An investor has purchased a lot of four feet on the east side of Figueroa between Sixth and Seventh for \$10,000, the declared intention of improving it.

A real-estate exchange put through by Robert Marsh & Co. involved the sale of an apartment building on Broadway street for sixty acres of land near the hells, the total value being \$100,000.



on the dunghill eyes the jewel, or like Harry Gill, it is nothing to them. They are often very fat and important-looking people, much like the pig to whom the swill barrel is more than a poem or a story. They are altogether of the earth earthy and of soul so sordid that nothing appeals to them but that which ministers to the lusts of the flesh in one way or another.

These are the people from whom, when you get to the bottom of things, spring all lawsuits and contentions in the world, whether they are personal quarrels or national wars. It takes a good deal of philosophy to see how it is that the nettle or the dock is of economic value, and it is just as hard to determine in what way Harry Gills are of benefit in the world, or what these swinish people are put into the world for.

But the wars that sordid selfishness brings into the world are often overruled by Providence to produce great good. Indeed, The Eagle, as his eye scans history, recalls no great war that did not uplift humanity in the end and lead to a higher civilization. The Eagle recalls the inspiring verses of Sir Walter Scott:

"Breathes there the man with soul so dead Who never to himself hath said, This is my own, my native land! Whose heart hath ne'er within him burn'd As home his footsteps he hath turn'd From wandering on a foreign strand? If such there breathe, go, mark him well! For him no minstrel raptures swell; High though his titles proud his name, Boundless his wealth as wish can claim—Despite those titles, power and pelf, The wretch, concentered all in self, Living, shall forfeit fair renown, And, doubly dying, shall go down To the vile dust from whence he sprung, Unwept, unhonored, and unsung."

Peace is much better than war, if it does not cost too much. That's why Gen. Grant said he "would have peace if he had to conquer it." And that's the only way ever to get peace, by fighting for it. The Crimean war in which nearly all Europe attacked

sionalism of this sort is undermining the purity and exclusiveness of the country clubs. Anyone who can make profit out of golf is altogether too spry to be respectable.

One could suggest other departments in which the country clubs could be released from the hungry jaws of professionalism. For instance, I was actually asked to dine recently with a man who owns quarries. And the very club in which we were sitting was partially built from stone from those quarries. I shuddered when I discovered it. How disgusting!

The Slump in Music.

THE musicians are having a wretched time in Europe. Music is, alas, regarded as a superfluous luxury when times are hard, and 5000 musicians are said to be out of work in London alone. Not a cent can they earn, yet their talents are in perpetual requisition for concerts and entertainments on behalf of the relief funds. That's irony for you. They are calmly reminded that they have a salable article, but that it must positively be sold for the benefit of somebody else.

In times like these the musicians and entertainers find themselves in perpetual requisition and the public insists upon assuming them so well-to-do that they can immediately afford to work for nothing (or rather play for nothing) when they want to raise money for the hungry. Musicians are never supposed to be hungry, not allowed to be hungry, and the unfortunate musician who would dare to suggest that he should be paid for his services at such a time would forever be branded as a skinflint. That's what comes of dedicating yourself to art instead of commerce. The musician provides the money which is paid to commerce for its wares. Art provides the money to support business.

But all the same, you understand, the nations think so highly of art in a general way that the outcry rings through the world when some art treasures have been destroyed. Thousands and thousands of people who have never seen the art treasures, wouldn't go to see them if they could, would gaily, indifferently pass an art gallery every day of their lives and never think of going in, wax frantic and furious when art treasures succumb to the fire of the enemy. Funny thing, art. Like religion, it is believed in, but not supported.

Russia followed a period of long peace in Britain, and about that time Tennyson wrote the poem "Maud," and this is what he says there about peace:

"Why do they prate of the blessings of Peace? We have made them a curse, Pickpockets, each hand lusting for all that is not its own; And lust of gain, in the spirit of Cain, is it better or worse Than the heart of the citizen hissing in war on his own hearthstone?"

"Peace, sitting under her olive, and slurring the days gone by, When the poor are hoveled and hustled together, each sex, like swine, When only the ledger lives, and when men lie; Peace in her vineyard—yes!—but a company forges the wine." And in the same poem we find the philosophic poet meditating like this: "Is it peace or war? Better, war! loud war by land and by sea, War with a thousand battles and shaking a hundred thrones."

"For I trust if an enemy's fleet came yonder round by the hill, And the rushing battle bolt sang from the three-decker out of the foam, That the smooth-faced snub-nosed rogue would leap from his counter and till, And strike, if he could, were it but with his cheating yardwand, home."

There is philosophy and truth in the verses quoted. France has been at peace for forty years, and like Jeshurun in the scriptures, "has waxed fat and kicked," much of his kicking being aimed against the church and the religion established by the Prince of Peace. Now that the battle-bolt rings over many miles of France we are told the people of that nation are turning back to the church and to religion for consolation and strength to fight their battles. And in Britain, the ally of France, they are expecting a similar revival of spir-

Anglo-Belge.

ENGLAND is doing the hospitality business very thoroughly for the Belgians. Besides the many thousands of refugees who daily arrive, shiploads of Belgian art treasures are being taken to England for safe-keeping.

And, pathetic thoughtfulness, a column is reserved in many of the daily papers for news in French and Flemish. The government has decided not to put either the Belgian refugees or the German prisoners of war to work, as it would demoralize the state of the labor market. One can picture Weary Willie's jealous moan. Oh, to be a Belgian refugee or a German prisoner of war, for they toll not, neither do they spin, and they are being fed better than many a pure-blooded Britisher, especially if he happens to be a British musician.

Olympic Funds.

THREE months ago His Grace of Westminster was fathering a movement to collect funds for the training of Olympiads to meet in Berlin 1916. About \$100,000 was raised and now the committee doesn't know what to do with it. Advice is pouring in, of course, and many and varied are the possible uses of \$100,000.

The slimmest proposal so far seems to be that it should be used to erect a factory to get the toy trade away from Germany. For an old, out-of-date, effete nation, England appears to be some hustler. There is an American touch about that proposal that should cement our kinship. We have evidently succeeded in teaching 'em something in these last few years, what with electrifying their railways for them, showing them the advantages of telephones and fireproof buildings, quick-lunch counters, cocktails, and rapid drama. Yes, they certainly owe us a good deal, and the Americanization of London builded better than it knew.

Social Position.

I SEE a young woman is explaining that the couplet about "Tis a torment and a treasure, Having it, no peace; lacking it, no pleasure," is a definition of love. That's funny; I always thought it was a definition of money.

One's mind is apt to run on money these days. We are all trying to get some or hang on to what we have or moan when we haven't any. The dollar has monopolized

usual impulses on account of the war that is pressing upon the souls of men. In The Times the other day was quoted a telegram from Leslie M. Shaw, former United States Secretary of the Treasury, who said that in their troubles men always turned to the Almighty in spiritual things and to the Republican party in their troubles in financial and industrial things.

So we see that, to return to the poets again, Tennyson was right when he said, in Locksley Hall:

"Yet I doubt not thro' the ages one increasing purpose runs, And the thoughts of men are widened with the process of the suns."

One day, no doubt, wars will cease in all the world, and the reign of the Prince of Peace will be established, even as the waters cover the sea, and that glorious time will come foreseen by the ancient prophet when all men will beat their spears into pruning hooks and their swords into plowshares, in spite of the awful fact that all through Europe they are now reversing this very desirable process. So we must go on fighting our battles when we think they are just, sure that there is a divinity that shapes the world's ends, rough-hew them as men may, and that from the wars will come peace and from savagery civilization. As Tennyson says:

"Till the war drum throbbed no longer, and the battle flags were furled, In the parliament of man, the federation of the world."

Now that is just what the Prince of Peace came to establish in the world, and that is what will be established when His principles first reign in the hearts of all men, and not before.

Yours for peace,



conversation even more than usual lately, and the last two dinner parties I went to it succeeded in precipitating a crisis between husband and wife across the hospitable board in a most enlightening manner.

In both cases wives were complaining bitterly that incomes had diminished, that they could no longer maintain their establishments at a decent standard. And, they hinted pathetically, their social positions were jeopardized in consequence. Both of the husbands took it very ungalantly, and complained at their wives complaining, and then the fat was in the fire.

Brother, it's an awful thing when your wife can't maintain that precious thing called a social position. When a lady's social position has rested largely on the fact she formerly kept two motor cars (and can now afford only a runabout,) one can realize what a poignant grief it must be to her.

A social position is a very delicate thing. It costs an awful lot to maintain. It necessitates feeding and amusing a large number of friends at frequent intervals and supplying them with good cigars and theater seats. It calls for a wine cellar, a staff of servants, a generous capacity for wedding presents and shower contributions, the very latest in millinery gewgaws, and a vast stock of small talk. Without these things your social position is distinctly groggy, it wobbles violently, and you are a cruel, incompetent, brutal monster with no decent regard for refined feminine feelings, unthinkably inconsiderate, downright hor-r-r-rid!

One poor lady I know who had been led to suppose that she could at least count on a thousand a month when the brute married her, is now reduced to \$250 a month and is wearing her life out in gnawing poverty. The bitterness of it is entering into her soul, ruining her complexion, making her old before her time. She told me so herself. I was awfully shocked. Think what a stony-hearted creature the man must be who could go home every evening to a state of affairs like that and remain unmoved. I waxed quite indignant about it, poor dear little woman!

And I have taken a solemn vow. Never, no, never will I run the risk of ruining any young woman's social position like that. I shall be careful to find a rank outsider, minus aspirations and refinement, when my turn comes.

Or else remain that detestable, selfish creature, a bachelor.



getting very excited about professionalism in golf. There are numerous allots to the effect that golfers who haven't been accepting their money to attend big tournaments maintain other objectionable means of making money by writing while still claiming to be amateurs. That certain golfers actually own golf-goods firms, or have accepted for laying out courses.

The United States Golf Association is very worried about it. Golf must be kept blue blooded. There must be a marked mark between amateurs and professionals, and amateurs must positively make profit out of the game.

For instance, I was making golf on a hostess last week and was in tears. Their laundress hadn't been paid for a week. She had just sent a note that she would be over next day! Now, it is intolerable for that nice, exclusive laundress if she should in any way be called upon to associate with a vulgar vulgar whose transportation had been paid by the tour-

ism young member of one of the very best against professional golf. There is a charming little department-store girl who occasionally takes down for a of an apartment building on Broadway street for sixty acres of land near the hells, the total value being \$100,000.

There's no doubt about it. Profes-

The President of Chile. By Frank G. Carpenter.

A Grand Old Man. A TALK WITH DON RAMON BARROS LUCO.

HIS LIFE ONCE SAVED BY A BULL—HIS COMING VISIT TO THE UNITED STATES, QUEER FEATURES OF THE GOVERNMENT OF CHILE—A CONGRESS WITHOUT SALARIES, WHOSE MEMBERS MUST HAVE INDEPENDENT INCOMES—THE PRESIDENT AND HIS RIGHTS—A LOOK AT THE COURTS, POLICE AND ARMY.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SANTIAGO (Chile).—I have just had an audience with the grand old man of the Chilean republic. His name is Don Ramon Barros Luco, and he has been connected with the official management of the country for many years. He has been at the head of nearly every government department, has been Minister to Paris, and four years ago was almost unanimously elected President, which office he now holds.

Don Ramon is noted as a patriot and a statesman. He was one of the leading figures in the war against Balmaceda, and at that time had a narrow escape. It was when the battleship Blanco was torpedoed and sunk by the enemy at some distance off the coast. Don Ramon was one of the officers on board, and he saved his life by catching hold of the tail of a bull that had been on the ship. The bull swam to the shore, and it carried Don Ramon with it.

That was twenty-three years ago, when Don Ramon was in his fifties. He is now past three score and ten, and is still full of life, although he is criticized as taking frequent naps during the day. Indeed, one of the wits of Santiago has made a bon mot in reference to him that to me seems more sarcastic than just. This man says: "The King of England reigns, but does not rule. The President of the United States rules, but does not reign. The President of France neither rules nor reigns. The President of Chile—sleeps."

I found Don Ramon far from sleeping during my interview. The talk was arranged through Roland B. Harvey, who in the absence of the American Minister was charge d'affaires of our legation in Santiago, and my audience was given in the Moneda, or Chilean White House. The Moneda is also the State Department, and before going in to the President I had a short talk with the Secretary of State as to the growth of Chile and the great development now going on in the south. I asked him as to the nitrate fields, and whether our farmers are to continue to have their best fertilizers from this part of the world. The Secretary replied that we need not worry. "We are finding new nitrate deposits right along, said he, "and the industry is spreading north and south. If the present demand only were to be satisfied, we could supply it for a hundred years, but new markets are coming up and the continent of Asia promises to be one of our chief consumers. We are already sending a great deal of nitrate to Japan, and also to Southern Europe, including Russia and the Balkan states; Germany is one of our chief customers, and the Austro-Hungarians are steadily increasing their demand."

Admitted to Audience.

At this point I was told that the President was ready to see me, and Senor Castro, one of the secretaries; Mr. Harvey and myself were taken into the audience-room. This is more like a large parlor than like the offices of our White House. The floor is heavily carpeted and historical paintings hang from the walls. The room is luxuriously furnished, but it has none of the soft couches or sofas upon which the aged President is said to sleep. Indeed, His Excellency looked more like an active American business man than a sleeper. He is short and straight and inclined to be fleshy. He has a big head, a rosy face and bright eyes. He asked me to sit down beside him, and for half an hour or so we chatted together as to his country, its government and its relations to the United States.

lations to the United States.

The President spoke of the completion of the Panama Canal, and thanked the United States for the great work it had done there for the world. He told me he hoped to come northward to visit us at the close of this year. His term of office will then be over, and he expects to visit the opening of the San Francisco exposition if Congress will free him from the provision that the President remain in the country for one year after the close of his term. Don Ramon told me that his plan is to travel to Panama, examine the canal and thence proceed by ship to San Francisco. After seeing the fair he will go across the mountains and plains to Chicago, and thence on to Washington and New York. He will return to Chile by the Caribbean Sea and the Pacific, passing through the canal.

I asked the President as to the effect of the Panama Canal upon our trade with his country. He replied that it will undoubtedly better the relations between the two republics, and that the United States will be able to sell more goods along the whole western coast of this continent. He expects an immediate increase from now on in the exports of Chile to the United States, and that not only from its mines, but also from its farms and orchards. He spoke kindly of Col. Theodore Roosevelt, who made a host of friends during his visit to Chile, and also referred to the convention of the Pan-American Union at Santiago and to the fact that our Secretary of State, Mr. Bryan, and John Barrett, the director of the union, are to be present. The President believes in a closer union of the pan-American republics, and thinks that they should co-operate in maintaining the peace of this hemisphere.

His Executive Powers.

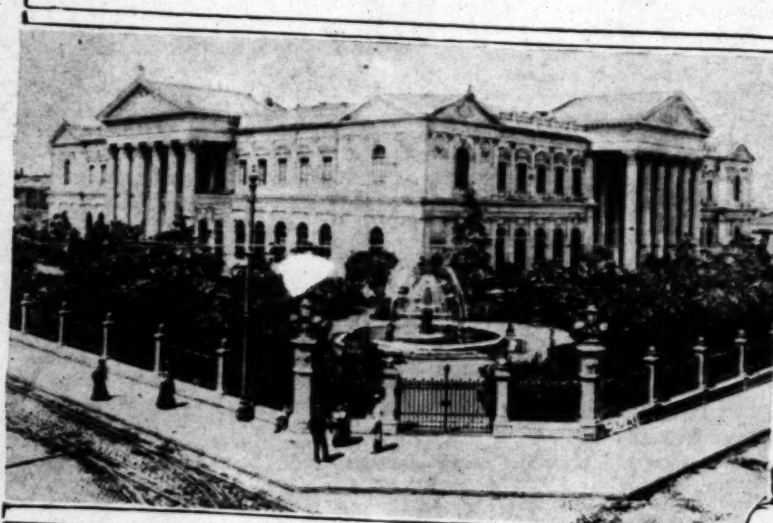
During the interview I asked Don Ramon several questions as to his executive powers, and as to the points of difference between the republic of Chile and ours. The Chilean Constitution is modeled upon that

of the United States, but there are differences, and in some of them the advantage. President Don Barros Luco, for instance, was elected for a term instead of four years, as was Wilson, and he cannot succeed himself, though he may have a second term if other President intervenes. This is out of politics as far as using the office is concerned.

Another point of difference is the method of the administration. The net of secretaries appointed by the President, though their appointments are confirmed by the Senate. The President also appoints his own Cabinet, and also a council of state of eleven members, five of whom are nominated by the President and the other six chosen by Congress. The President has advisory functions, and is required in many of the executive appointments. In case of the President's death, the Vice-President succeeds, and passes away the Secretary of State. The President for the remainder of the term has no Vice-President, but if the President dies the Secretary of State becomes the Vice-President and remains in office until a new President can be elected.

The President of the United States is better paid than the President of Chile. President Wilson has a salary of \$100,000 a year and an allowance of \$10,000 for expenses. Besides, he has a pension free and lots of perquisites. Don Barros has a salary of less than \$12,000, and, notwithstanding, he lives in good style and has a large house in the neighborhood of the Moneda, or Chilean White House.

The Moneda, or Chilean White House, is much larger than our Executive mansion. It covers almost four acres and is a three-story building running around a courtyard, filled with fountains and lawns. The building is a country the size of Chile.



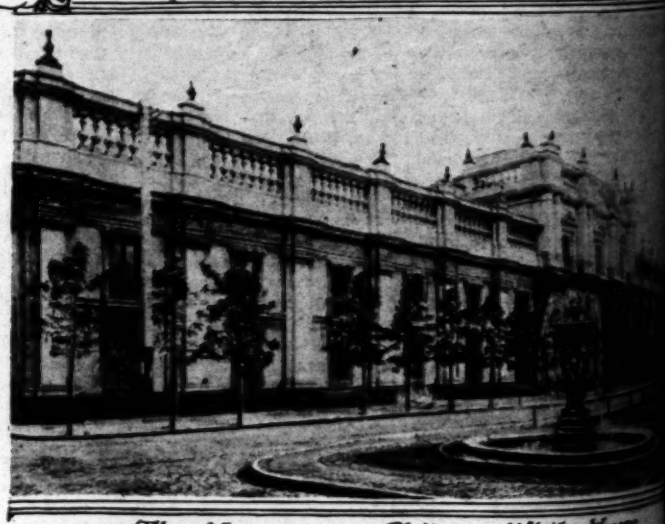
Houses of Congress in Santiago



Chilean soldiers.



Snapshot outside of the Cathedral



The Moneda or Chilean White House

of the United States, but there are differences, and in some of these Chile has the advantage. President Don Barros, for instance, was elected for a term instead of four years, as was President Wilson, and he cannot succeed himself, though he may have a second term if other President intervenes. This takes out of politics as far as using the civil service is concerned.

Another point of difference is in the conduct of the administration. The President of the United States is assisted by a cabinet of secretaries appointed by himself, though their appointments must be confirmed by the Senate. The President of Chile appoints his own Cabinet, but he also a council of state of eleven members, five of whom are nominated by him and the other six chosen by Congress. This council has advisory functions, and its approval is required in many of the executive appointments. In case our President the Vice-President succeeds, and passes away the Secretary of State becomes President for the remainder of the term. Chile has no Vice-President, but if the President dies the Secretary of the Interior comes the Vice-President and acts as President until a new President can be elected.

The President of the United States is better paid than the President of Chile. President Wilson has a salary of \$100,000 a year and an allowance of \$25,000 for traveling expenses. Besides, he has his own free house and lots of perquisites. Don Barros has a salary of less than \$10,000 and in the neighborhood of \$5,000 perquisites. His total official income is about \$12,000, and, notwithstanding this, he lives in good style and has a limousine.

The Moneda, or Chilean White House, much larger than our Executive Mansion, covers almost four acres and contains a three-story building running around a courtyard, filled with flowers and in the fountain play. The building is large as a country the size of Chile, and, in



Chilean Soldiers.



Chilean White House

It will be the new...
Underwriter...
Eliminate...
in interests of...

MEXICO. A statement from Mexico City declares that Carranza is still first chief of the Constitutionalists and that his resignation has not even been discussed.

There, now!

was made so through a mis-
fire in the old Spanish times,
made in Madrid and sent
the Spanish architect had
the King to construct two sets
for a large building in the
also a smaller building for
his directions, but in
Santiago got the Mex-
and Mexico got those for
the result was this enormous
is today the largest Presi-
on this hemisphere.

to the government of Chile, the
one of the best managed of all
its people are noted for
They are for Chile first,
the class, and although they will
other during the Presidential
they are peaceful enough once
is elected. The country is
evolutions. It has had only
since 1830, and one of
but did not act. Since
of the republic in 1810 there
Presidents, and the
period was between 1823
there were ten different
the first years of the
of the Presidents had terms
and it was not until 1871 that
period, without re-election,
began. The President
of veto but Congress can, by
override his objections,
kills a law. When a Presiden-
kills a law. It is the custom of the
and there have been times
had a new Cabinet on an
once a month.

of Chile differs from ours
times of meeting, and
features. The members of
and House are elected by the
country, but no one can vote
and write. There is a
the voting age as to whether a
single. The bachelor has
to be 25, but the married man
to be 21. Members of the
must be at least 21 at
their election, and Senators
must be 35. All candidates for Con-
gress must have a specified income, and a
lower house cannot serve
for less than \$500 per year. Ev-
ery member must have at least \$2000 a year,
and both houses must serve
for three years. There is supposed to be
no party in the position, and the
members are alone. As to graft, I
think that more or less exists.
There is a legislative body
and all of the mem-

educational qualifica-
and the requirement of a
the government of
It practically confines
to the richer classes,
control the country.
to Chile, but in all of
republics. It has al-
to Mexico, and the suppo-
of Mexico can have free and
under the present conditions
who knows Latin Amer-
of these countries has
the hands of the few, and it
and gradual uplift that
can be tried to take part in the
and the government.

Congress meets in the win-
ter months running from June 1 to
1. This country, as you know,
the equator, and it therefore has
we have our summer. In
the regular meeting, the Presi-
ent an extra session whenever he
during the recess a permanent
of members of both houses pre-
sents public business.
of Congress are situated in
the city. The Capitol build-
ing is a masterpiece. Its material is white
granite, which form the en-
trance of the Chamber of Deputies and the
Senate. The building is surrounded by
a garden filled with semi-tropical
plants as big around as
which are nevertheless not
very high. There are also
several fountains. At one corner of
is a fountain, and at the other
corner is the site of the Jesuit
church which was burned while the con-
stitution was being written, resulting in the
death of more than 2000 women. The doors

of the church opened inward, and when the
fire occurred the audience pressed against
the doors, holding them shut, and causing
this enormous loss of life. The monument
is a beautiful marble Madonna in the atti-
tude of mourning, with four kneeling angels
at her feet.

The Chamber of Deputies.

I passed this monument in going into the
Chamber of Deputies. This chamber is en-
tered by a beautiful hall in the shape of a
half moon, and the galleries for visitors are
reached by a marble staircase, which leads
to a second and third floor. Both of the
chambers have the desks of the members
running in rows back from the seat of the
speaker. The desks are of mahogany, and
are more like school desks than those which
we formerly had in the House of Repre-
sentatives. The building has also rooms
for the President and secretaries, and there
is a Congress hall, where the President
reads his message to both houses, which
come together for the purpose.

The government of Chile has three
branches: Executive, consisting of the
President and his Cabinet; legislative, com-
prising the two houses of Congress, and
judicial, embracing the courts. The country
is divided into provinces, which correspond
to our States, and departments, that may be
compared to our counties. The President
appoints the Governors of the provinces and
the chief officers of the counties. They in
turn appoint the officials under them, so
that the President practically controls the
civil service of the country. He also con-
trols the courts, appointing the judges and
their subordinates, with the approval of the
Council of State.

The courts are like ours in some respects
and different in others. There is a supreme
court at the capital, which supervises all the
other courts of the republic. There are six
courts of appeal, one in each of the prin-
cipal cities, and there are minor courts scat-
tered over the country. There is no jury
system except in the cases where the free-
dom of the press has been abused. All
trials are before one or more judges, the
government being represented by public
prosecutors. The police are under the con-
trol of the Minister of the Interior, and seem
to be very well managed. Police expenses
are paid out of the national treasury.

Rather Fight Than Eat.

The Chileans are proud of their army.
They are natural soldiers, and it is said
they would rather fight than eat. Accord-
ing to the laws, every able-bodied citizen is
obliged to serve in the army, and recruits
are called up in their twentieth year and
trained for one year. They afterward serve
off and on for nine years in the reserve.
The country is divided into zones or mili-
tary districts, each of which forms a com-
plete division of mobilization. The total
strength of the army is 1200 officers and
26,000 men.

The country has good military schools
and its officers are all trained by Germans.
The army is said to be about the most ef-
ficient in South America.

As to financial matters, the government of
Chile is more cheaply run than that of the
United States. The Chilean government
costs about \$80,000,000 a year. Ours costs
about \$2,000,000 a day, and in this is not in-
cluded our postal account or the loans and
payments on the public debt. The govern-
ment of Chile controls the most of the rail-
ways, and it has a net loss of some millions
of pesos from that source every year. The
roads are badly managed and poorly
equipped, and their officials and employees
are a part of the political machine rather
than efficient servants of the traveling pub-
lic.

A large part of the government receipts—
not quite one-half—comes from the export
duties on nitrate and the sale of nitrate
properties. Another source of government
income is the import duties, which amount
to about \$11,000,000 a year. The tariff cov-
ers nearly everything, with the notable ex-
ception of printing paper, which is admitted
free on the ground that books and news-
papers are a benefit to the public and that
they should receive public aid. All publi-
cations are distributed without postage,
and white paper sells for less than it does
in the United States, and that notwithstanding
it has to be carried 10,000 miles or more to
the markets.

There is one more difference between the
government of Chile and ours, and that is
as to religion. We do not believe in any
union of the church and state. The Roman
Catholic religion is maintained by this gov-
ernment, although according to the Consti-

tution all religions are respected and pro-
tected. The Catholic church gets a certain
amount of money every year from the gov-
ernment treasury, and that notwithstanding
the Chilean branch of it is one of the rich-
est churches of the world. The great ma-
jority of the population are Catholics, and
the Catholics here have always been noted
for their power and wealth. I have heard it
said that the church owns more than \$100,-
000,000 worth of real estate in Santiago
alone. It has some of the best business
blocks, and the whole of one side of the
plaza belongs to it. It has acres of stores,
thousands of rented houses and vast haci-
endas or farms. The Carmelite nuns are
said to be the richest body of women in
South America, if not in the world. They
have property in Santiago, and scattered
over the central valley they have many
large estates that bring in a steady income.
The Dominican friars also possess millions,
their church being the finest in Santiago,
with an altar that is the most beautiful on
this hemisphere.

[Copyright, 1914, by Frank G. Carpenter.]

Some Lonely Islands.

[Stray Stories:] Though scientific progress
has made it possible to do a double
journey between England and America in a
fortnight, there remain many islands with
which it takes years to communicate.

Off the Scottish coast are the groups of
islands known as the Hebrides, Orkneys
and Shetlands. Of these the most isolated
island is St. Kilda, some three miles long
and two miles broad. The inhabitants lead
lives of great loneliness, for it takes a
month to get to the next island, and the sea
often makes any communication with St.
Kilda impossible for months.

The group of eight Phoenix islands in the
Pacific has a total population of only 158,
while another little bit of the British em-
pire is Fanning Island. This is a landing-
place for the Pacific submarine cable, and
usually there are about 100 people in the
place.

The loneliest of all parts of British ter-
ritory is the island of Tristan Da Cunha, in
the South Atlantic, which is the small-
est inhabited island in the empire. It is
1800 miles from land, has a population of
seventy-four Scottish-Americans, and the
inhabitants get news of the outer world usu-
ally once every two years.

Floor of Ancient Church.

[Chicago Herald:] Dr. George L. Robin-
son of the McCormick Theological Semi-
nary, who has returned to Chicago after a
year's study of ruins in Palestine, reports
the finding of an ancient mosaic floor one
mile south of Mt. Nebo.

"The floor was discovered by an Arabian
farmer who dug into the earth to build a
foundation for a barn," he said. "The floor
was in one of the early Christian churches
and was built in the third or fourth century.
"Flowers, animals and Greek inscriptions
are inlaid in most artistic manner. The
mosaic is in a perfect state of preservation
and looks as though it might have been laid
yesterday."

As a result of his studies, Dr. Robinson
has come to the conclusion that the true
Kadesh of Moses and the Israelites is prop-
erly located at Alm Kadees. Dr. Robinson
said he believed that the Catholics were
correct in their contention that Zion is lo-
cated on the southwestern hill of Jerusa-
lem and that Calvary is underneath the
church of the Holy Sepulcher.

Mens Conscia Recti.

Oh, Jim, I'm in an awful row
With Miss Passee—although I vow
If I was rude, I don't see how!
I'm certain that I meant no harm.
You see, I'd offered her my arm
Before I noticed, with alarm,
There really was not room to dance.
I didn't care to take a chance,
So murmured with a tender glance:
"Instead of talking, let us chat;
I can't see room to swing a cat!"
Pray was there any harm in that?
Then why did she get on her ear;
And walk away with haughty air?
It's surely very, very queer!

—[George B. Morewood, in Lippincott's.]

Cruelty of War.

[Buffalo Commercial:] Never were the
cruelties of war more forcibly shown than
in the present compulsory action by which
the residents of the outskirts of Paris are
called upon to destroy their homes. Many
of the people lack resources and much suf-
fering is certain to result. Surely the pres-
ent conflict has no mercy.

Love's Reply to Young Men.

Love replied to young men—
Seeing me, are you
Dancers in the morning
Light as April dew;
Have you caught the magic,
Are you glad or ill—
Naked as the wind does
Chase me o'er the hill!

Love replied to young men—
Hearing me are ye
Tranced as on a poised wing
Larks ascend the lea;
Knowing me and longing,
Have you drunk the cup
The lilies in their white hands
Steadily hold up!

Love replied to young men—
I am but for those
Burning as the sunbeams,
Blushing as the rose;
Have you thrown the world down,
Stamped it with your feet,
Just to know my wonder,
Just to sip my sweet!

Love replied to young men—
He the brave shall win
Who has tossed the last coin,
Who hath tasted sin;
For from out the cauldron
Of his soul I know
His heart shall come to my heart,
Glow to burning glow!

—[Rhodes History of the United States:]

The Death of Webster.

Eloquent in life, Webster was sublime in
death. He took leave of his household one
by one, addressing to each fitting words of
consolation. He wanted to know the grad-
ual steps toward dissolution; and calmly
discussed them with his physician. At one
time, awaking from a partial stupor which
preceded death, he heard repeated the
words of the psalm which has smoothed the
death pillow of many a Christian: "Yea,
though I walk through the valley of the
shadow of death, I will fear no evil, for
thou art with me; thy rod and thy staff,
they comfort me." The dying statesman
exclaimed: "Yes, thy rod—thy staff—but
the fact, the fact I want"—for he was not
certain whether the words that had been re-
peated to him were intended as an intima-
tion that he was already in the dark valley.
Waking up again past midnight, and con-
scious that he was living, he uttered the
well-known words: "I still live." Later he
said something about poetry, and his son
repeated one of the verses of Gray's "El-
egy." He heard it and smiled. In the early
morning Webster's soul went out with the
tide.

Gazelles Live Without Water.

[Pittsburgh Dispatch:] It would seem
that water is so indispensable to life that
no animals could exist without drinking.
Nevertheless, Dr. Blanford asserts that the
antelopes which live in the sand desert be-
tween salt Lake Chikla and the sea
never drink. This has been doubted by
physiologists, who deny that existence is
possible in such conditions, but confirma-
tory evidence is now adduced by Dr. Drake-
Brockman. It appears that since 1910 a
troop of gazelles has lived in the small
island Saad-ud-Din, on the side of Somali-
land, where there is no source of water and
where the annual rainfall is less than three
inches, so that these gazelles cannot obtain
water except after rare showers. The vege-
tation is poor and they cannot supplement
the lack of water during the dry season by
consuming roots and bulbous plants rich in
liquid.

Cities of Refuge in Europe.

[Louisville Courier-Journal:] The con-
ditions existing just now in bloodthirsty
Europe demonstrate beyond a doubt that
as servers of the ends of peace both Chris-
tianity and Civilization are hopeless fail-
ures as long as Europe remains a military
camp and it is possible for war to be de-
clared at the pleasure of kings. As the
continent is much traveled by unoffending
tourists, would not a chain of cities of re-
fuge for persons who have not committed
murder, be of decided advantage to Europe
as well as a great convenience for the trav-
eling public?

Cities of refuge in Europe would be as
great a boon to American travelers as cy-
clone cellars are to residents of the Plains
States.

Pottery of Camarata.

By Gussie Packard Du Bois.

ART TOUCHED BY LOVE.

IT WAS up on a mesa of the Santa Ynez Mountains that I came upon the pottery of the Camarata. It was as if Mother Nature had made a lap for it there in the sunshine, and it was comfortable and happy in her embrace. After a walk over a winding country road shaded by huge oaks and sycamores, and guarded by gray boulders like sleeping lions, I saw first some pale blue vases inside a little inclosure, resting on boulders and stumps; coming a little nearer, I discovered a teapot and cup hanging on the fence. There was a house, a brown building, looking as if it had just grown there; as if perhaps the noble old trees and hoary gray boulders had said to each other: "Let us form a roof and walls, that here we may shelter the materialization of art." At one side of the structure rose the tall chimney of the kiln, and presently I could hear the roar of the fierce fire, hardening, slowly changing texture and tint of the precious pottery within its hold.

How infinitely suggestive and full of interest is the potter's wheel; unchanged since the beginning of its use back in the early centuries, improvements have passed it by as they have passed by the monuments of stone in the Egyptian desert. Within, the potter sat at his wheel, and here I paused to watch in fascination the turning of that disc. With skilled touch, he grasped the lump of soft, plastic clay, manipulated it a moment, started the wheel with a kick of his foot, and throwing the clay in the center of the disc as it slowly began to revolve,

put his hands to it, coaxingly. The misshapen mass began to take form; it became cylindrical; it seemed sentient, as if through the touch of those shaping hands the potter conveyed to it some hint of his own conscious life. Slowly but surely he drew up the clay; could it be that his fingers were giving it form? Was it not rather a command? Was it not the life newly committed to the clay following moment by moment the thrill of life in his touch? As I watched, breathless, as I am ever before the potter's wheel, the sodden lump had become a vase, and the worker, stopping his wheel, ran a cord under the soft shape, loosening it from the disc, and with careful hands lifted it and set it aside to dry.

Beside him as he worked was a little lad who watched with round eyes of wonder. The blood of Spain tinted his round olive cheeks, his hair curled over his low brow, and those lustrous shining eyes, how they devoured every motion, as the potter took up now one and then another little tool to shape his clay, holding it steadily in his hand as the clay turned. Not so had the little lad watched other things take form; sometimes the sharp chisel had cut the stone or marble, or the carpenter's plane had shaped a rough board, first one side, then another. Here the hand was still, and the child forgot, as did I, that the clay was turning. I thought of Raphael's cherubs when I looked at his face, wondering and thrilled.

The spirit of the place was a girlish figure in a white middie with blue cuffs and collar. Watching the kiln, turning a vase, in one shadow. And those blues, were they bits

of color won from the mountains that clasped about the little place so lovingly; that leaned so intimately; and were such luminous blue? I went out on the little porch and looked from the vases on the ledge up to their soft depths. Yes, they were a part of it, dropped down there in the lap of Mother Nature, for her bestowal.

If the blue-eyed little woman was the spirit of the place, the Master of the Pottery was he who presently came in, fresh from his classes, as I could see through the door left ajar. His face was the artist's face, clear-cut features, a look in his eyes as if he saw the future creations that were to emanate from that revolving wheel. His hands were the artist's hands, long, facile fingers. Yet, fortunately for us who want vases, fingers blunted a little at the ends—those of the creating, not the dreaming artist. Quiet, poised, eager, yet repressed, simple and unaffected in speech. And the dear intimacy between the Master and the pervading spirit, his little wife, evidenced in a look, nay, by means too subtle to be noted, yet known by every lover the world over, and recognized by all the rest. Half I was sorry for the interest held for me by the pottery, since here was a romance like that of Paolo and Francesca for delicacy, like Gabriel and Evangeline for depth of passion. I could not forget the vases and the turning wheel, but I wove about each shape a romance. I looked up on the mountain side at the home which she pointed out to me, where "they did everything themselves just now, but later, of course, would have help," and I knew that

granate vase nearly ready for firing. The table were some modeled tiles across which spread the firing was later to develop into like tints, almost Japanese. The touch of different people in the pottery; the Delft platter, the Limoges cup or the Sevres plate, an almost human variability in its texture or plasticity, the look in its influence on glass and the fierce red blast was roaring the day before. Every afternoon, then, it must be watched with pattery left to cool for three days the kiln was opened and the vases brought to light. And time the mountains were of that able luminous blue, the blue of the Artist's kiln; the lap of Mother Nature warm and comfortable; the green and wild flowers blooming, and all sign of toil.

As I bade good-by to the Master of the pottery and waved my hand to the spirit of the place, I passed the home on the mountain's side, the tall chimney and the vases on the Santa Barbara Mission. From the Santa Barbara Mission the evening chimneys softly said to myself, "It is the Angelic dictation of all good powers on earth and simple earnest life in the pottery of the comrades."



The Potter



At the Kiln

room and out again in the sunshine of the enclosure, she seemed the evanescent spirit of it all, the spirit breathed into the shaping clay and coming and going, flitting, flitting. Her eyes were the blue of the vases, changing as their tints changed in the lights and

these were the happiest days of all, when he helped her, and they lived alone on the mountain's breast. She showed me the beautiful carvings on some of the vases, but not until I questioned did she tell me that she was the artist. There was a large pome-

The Spirit of the Pottery

Under the Purple Seal. By Ruby Archer Douglass.

KATHLEEN.

THE sound of laughing voices drawing nearer through the pines aroused Barry Conover from his pleasant reverie. He started alertly from his easeful leaning against a great boulder, swung his knapsack to his strong young shoulders, and with sombrero in hand awaited the oncoming members of the climbing party. His breath came a trifle more quickly than normal as he gazed eagerly through the sunlight and shadow of the tree vistas, while a memory of something sweet and new surged over him from the last evening's dance at the hotel. Would Kathleen Craig be one of the climbers of Mt. Taquitch today?

She was there—he made her out with joyful certainty—slender and sinewy, yet with a face of exquisite girlishness, sparkling with intelligence.

"What poised and ease," thought Barry. "And there's a sort of—of—'differentness' about her—a kind of idealism." He scarcely noted the pretty, gay, blond Whitney girls,

Bessie and Vera, who were pretending to want Charley Roberts's exclusive attention, while Charley was manifestly desirous of establishing himself at Kathleen's side.

The merry wrangle had brought a glow to her cheeks, and as Barry stepped forth he fancied that a distress signal was flashed at him from Kathleen's dark eyes.

"Be off with you, Charley," she was saying. "You know Vera and Bessie are not used to climbing and will need your help. And you know, too, that I like to go my own gait."

"It's a good way to go," came in Barry's voice roundly. "I'm not much use to girls for the same reason. Lead on, Charley—you're the only one that's been over the trail. Miss Craig and I will straggle after," and he set about tightening the straps of his leather leggings.

"Aw, well," agreed Charley, mollified at being appointed guide. "Come on, kiddoes!" gallantly grasping the rounded right elbow of Vera and the rounded left elbow of Bessie.

The chirp of birds and the falling of a pine cone filled a moment of silence while

they waited for the air to be cleared of the dust of those in front. Kathleen pulled off her gloves and put them in the pockets of her khaki skirt, then gave a tuck to a wind-blown strand of her soft dark hair. But she was off "on her own gait" before Barry arose from adjusting his buckles.

He hurried after her, remonstrating, "Now, Miss Craig, please let me climb with you. Don't you remember how well our steps have always suited in the dance—especially last night?"

"If you won't be trying to help me," she half-consented.

"Not till you ask me, I promise," he solemnly declared.

"That'll be never," she saucily averred. Then with a sudden gale, "I am so happy today because I am free. Aunt Cornelia has fairly chaperoned me to desperation. I'd just as soon be alone today, for a rest."

"Say, you can walk like an Indian, can't you? A regular velvet rope, that. All right—here's the prospector's swing, to match a you," as he cheerily caught up.

They soon found the pace too strenuous

for the day, which was one of the August weather jangle that wears on high holidays.

After a little while, the trail turned on the gravelly trail, low them at the undulating valley, and on and down the gradual slopes to the level of Los Angeles.

She flung out her arms in vision. "Oh, I love this! I love this! Why doesn't everybody come here. Why doesn't everybody come here?" she cried wistfully.

Barry watched her in amazement as he thought: "She looks like enough goddess of Elysium, but she dwelt appreciatively on her lot in its attitude of genuine joy and yearning to share the Aloud he answered her: "Used to putting up with weather and being wiser guess."

"And just to think I am not

BATTLE UNDECIDED.

WOODCREST AND CROWD COURT.

Trustee of Town's Goes Over to Allow Successors.

Woodcrest Filled Judge's Court.

Woodcrest Filled Judge's Court.

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AWARDED JUDGMENT. For injuries he received at Third and Spring streets November 2, 1913, when, as he alleged, he was thrown by the sudden start of the car, Henry C. Campbell was given judgment by Judge Mc-

Don, who sentenced him to six months in the County Jail yesterday by Judge Wellborn, in the United States District Court.

A score of the friends of the family from Whittier, headed by Rev. W. G. Huling's patients.

Mrs. Hixson, it appears, went to Dr. Huling suffering with a severe toothache and asked him to give her treatment. It is asserted Huling pulled the wrong tooth. When Mrs. Hixson

was in session over Friday. It will be the first appearance of the new Chief Justice, Matt I. Sullivan, recently appointed by Gov. Johnson to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Chief Justice Beatty.

Monday will be motion day and

granate vase nearly ready for firing, and the table were some matched hand-painted tiles across which spread the figure of a firing was later to develop into rich like-tints, almost Japanese. How was the touch of different people in their pottery; the Delft platter, the Indian Limoges cup or the Sevres plate. The almost human variability about the texture or plasticity, the firing in its influence on glaze and color looked into the peephole of the kiln the fierce red blast was roaring. Night and day, it must be watched until the pottery then it would be turned off and the kiln was opened and the precious vases brought to light. And at the time the mountains were of that luminous blue, the tint of the Artist's kiln; the lap of Mother Nature warm and comfortable; the grasses green and wild flowers blooming, and all signs of toil.

As I bade good-by to the Master of pottery and waved my hand once more the spirit of the place, I paused to look at the home on the mountain's breast, the tall chimney and the vases on the From the Santa Barbara Mission below the evening chimes softly borne, said to myself, "It is the Angeles, the dictation of all good powers on creation and simple earnest life in the 'Cave' of the pottery of the comrades."



The Spirit of the Place

Archer Doud.

for the day, which was one of those August weather jewels that wears on high holidays.

After a little while, the girl passed turned on the gravelly trail, looking low them at the undulous foothills, looking far away and down to the valley, and on and on down through the gradual slopes to the invisible distance of Los Angeles.

She flung out her arms to the vision. "Oh, I love this! I feel really here. Why doesn't everybody come to California?" she cried wistfully.

Barry watched her in silence as she thought: "She looks like a goddess of liberty." and he dwelt appreciatively on her beauty in its attitude of genuine joy and yearning to share these things. Aloud he answered her: "They just used to putting up with ugliness and weather and being wedged together."

"And just to think I am only here!"

Charley made a quick gesture of invitation. "What do you say if we go down the other side of the mountain? That will be some stunt—I made it once last year, and I know."

"Wouldn't it be too rough for Miss Craig?" hesitated Barry.

"There's a sort of a trail—" began Charley.

"Oh, I'd love it!" cried Kathleen with a rosy flush. "Let's go, even if it is hard. I'm hungry for the wildness, and this trail has been too civilized—wide, plain and easy."

"The other one is about as bad as they make 'em," warned Charley. "But I guess I can find it all right," he finished with an important air of scrutiny toward the shadowy gorges far below.

"Then we'll follow the guide, and here's luck!" cried Barry, ending with a high musical yodel.

They left the well-trodden summit, scrambling helter-skelter, and were soon making some goodly jumps from granite boulder to boulder, Charley well ahead and striking from time to time a faint trail where the gravel appeared.

Now it was all gravel in great spaces, and their only way of descent was by setting their heels well into the yielding mass and tobogganing on their backs with the landslide. Charley showed them how, and Kathleen gave a little laughter-shriek as they made the swoops.

The view of the peak was left as they zigzagged downward. The saffron light grew gray, and with a cooler air they found themselves dipping into the purple shadows of the enclosing canyon. Night was coming on fast, and a slight misgiving crept with the cool air over their mirth. Barry silently reproached himself for having listened to the adventurous plan. If the men had been alone, it would have been hazardous enough, but with a girl on their hands—though he admiringly granted that Kathleen was making good time—it would be pretty serious if they should be overtaken by darkness in that desolate wilderness. Barry shuddered as he thought what "Aunt Cornelia" would say—and do—if through his abetting, her darling should take cold from this exposure. They had no wraps, and their soft outing shirts were little protection against the chill that began to enfold them from the running snow water just faintly tinkling far below.

They fell silent, sparing their breath for greater exertion in the pace, as Charley began to urge more speed. The light was lessening swiftly, and it would soon be an easy matter to wander from the trail into similar rifts of gravel, and so be lost in the many convolutions of the canyon's tributaries.

Suddenly they came into view of the purling water. Here Charley was at a loss as to which side of the stream he had gone down the year before. The indication was that the trail must be in the bed of the stream. No marks showed, of course, on the rocky, boulder-strewn bed; but neither was there a sign of wearing steps on either bank, where the undergrowth came densely down to the verge.

"I guess it's the river, fellers, for a ways," said Charley, with a bluff at bravado. "I think I remember the way out, half a mile or so down," and he made a spring, landing on a flat dry stone a little above the surface of the water.

"We're game," called Barry, jumping after. "Miss Craig, you won't mind my helping you a bit now?" and he turned with a mischievous smile to offer his uplifted arms. "You might scramble down that five feet, but we can't wait for you!"

"I'd rather be lifted this time, thank you," she yielded demurely.

Barry swung her lightly to his side, and at the touch of her hair and anxiety lifted. He felt ready for a new journey.

On they raced against the fading light, and the roar of the water grew loud around them. Barry made all the jumps before Kathleen, tested the footings and swung her safely from ledge to ledge. Charley was out of sight and hearing, as his unimpeded progress was much swifter. They called to him, but got no answer. Darkness fell upon them suddenly, as if a great purple seal had been set upon the canyon.

Then Barry must make his leaps blindly, without choice of landing, and unable to gauge the length of his drop. It was a strange sensation, like the falling in nightmare. He would have been alarmed even if alone, but with the precious responsibility of Kathleen depending on his every move, it was almost more than he could endure.

At last he alighted unsteadily on reeling rocks at a level seemingly about ten feet be-

low Kathleen. He could not reach to her up the sheer wall, nor make out her form in the night.

"Jump to me here!" he called loudly through the clamor of the waters, and he spread his arms wide and lifted his chest strongly, leaning well back.

"Coming!" rang her cheery voice from the purple void. Straight into his arms she leaped, and as he caught her to him for a celestial moment his heart throbbed with a sweet pain.

She laughed and caught her breath with a shy embarrassment. He released her quickly and set her feet on the narrow ledge.

"We'll have to get out of the water right here," he declared, steadying his voice with difficulty. "The falls are getting too deep. Wonder which side the trail is? Charley!" he called, then yodeled in a high, far-reaching falsetto, such as the wanderers in the Alps have long used to call from mount to mount. No answer came but the chaotic symphony of the canyon stream. "Confound that kid! Why wouldn't he wait for us?" he asked of the night wind.

"Never mind. Don't blame him," she admonished gently. "Doubtless he missed us in the dark and the noise, and is waiting for us where the trail begins again."

"Sounds good to me," muttered Barry grimly, surmising that Charley had flung off in a mood of pique at his monopoly of Kathleen. "Well, we can follow this ledge to the north bank, maybe. We'll try that side for luck." He took her hand and drew her carefully, step by step, as he proved the footing secure, to the murky growth of prickly scrub that meant "terra firma."

They pressed hardly through the opposing tangle and were getting badly scratched and torn, when Barry lifted her suddenly to his shoulder and said with an attempt at lightness: "Step out on the top of it. This chaparral is so tough, it ought to be good walking."

She tried the footing slowly, and found it held. "Well, of all things!" she marveled. "This is the first time I ever walked on top of the trees."

Barry scrambled up, and with clasped hands they made a strange, eerie progress. The luxuriant masses cracked and swayed slightly as they walked.

"What if we'd slump through?" she queried, mimicking a child's piteous tone.

"We mustn't. Might be snakes sleeping down in there," growled Barry, personating a stern ogre.

"Ow! can't we go some other way?" she pleaded, still in the pretty, plaintive child-voice. "What's on the south bank, do you suppose?"

"Stand right here," he commanded, "and I'll see what kind of a ford there is nearby. The other shore couldn't be worse, and it might be the line of the lost trail." He slid crashing to the earth, and with a heartening "All right!" vanished into the black-purple. In ten minutes he was calling: "Where are you? Don't move!" and she was hallooing joyously from her lonely perch. "Found a fallen pine tree right across the stream—which is two kinds of good news," he rejoiced, as he dragged her from the clutch of the chaparral. "We can use it for a bridge, and when we get across, there won't be any underbrush."

"How do you know, Mr. Sherlock Holmes?" she teased.

"Forest fire probably made the tree fall, and of course burned out all the small stuff."

The tree was well wedged, and they groped their way across the rushing waters with a sense of tolerable security. Her hand held his in comradely fashion, and he experienced many a sweet and secret thrill as the difficulties of the dead branches and the slippery trunk gave him the warm, fortuitous pressure of her arm, her shoulder, her head. He could have kissed her hair. Perhaps he did, or perhaps he only sighed.

They finally clambered over the gnarled roots, and reached firm and free footing on the earth. As Barry had prophesied, they stood in a ravaged pine forest. They could feel the mighty trunks all about them, and there was no chaparral. They made good headway now, striding along with renewed spirits, and even waxing more courteous, casual and conventional in their talk. They were thinking, with dire apprehensions, of the anxiety they must be causing at the hotel. And Aunt Cornelia!

They began to run, when suddenly, with a little startled "Oh!" Kathleen slid away from him, down into the shadows. The earth had crumbled under her feet. She caught herself some six feet below him. "Can you pull me up again?" she panted.

"I'm all right, only this bank is soft as sugar."

He lay prone, reached his arms down to her, and with a strong tug had her beside him again. "Thought I'd lost my pal," he said nervously. "Now, let me walk on the lower side. This will be ticklish going. You hang on to the trees, and give me a hand, just for a steadier."

With her left hand clasping tree boles and her right held close in his, they swung from tree to tree and managed with much slipping, sliding and recovering to gain another half-mile. Then to their immense relief they felt the good stone-bedded gravel under their feet once more.

"Now we'll find the trail!" she proclaimed gaily; "and we'll soon be home and get warm and dry and something to eat!"

"If we only had some matches—"

"And some coffee—"

"And some grub—"

"And some coats—"

chimed these poor babes-in-the-wood.

"Sh! What's that?" she whispered, peering intently into the thicket. "Eyes! Eyes of fire! Green-yellow fire!"

"Either a mountain lion or a wild cat," he muttered. "Come away quick!" They broke into a stealthy run, and did not stop until quite out of breath. "Not—even—a—gun!" Barry angrily gasped, glaring in the supposed direction of the vanished Charley.

"Don't blame him for everything," she soothed. "He couldn't have known it was going to happen like this."

"Uh-huh! You're too soft-hearted to blame anybody for anything."

"Well, don't you think blaming interferes with action? How'll we find that trail. It seems to be ALL gravel hereabouts, and might be actually level for the last five minutes."

"We might find it the way a hunting dog does—by looping around in circles. The trail itself would be just a little finer gravel than the rest, on account of being tramped. We may find it by feeling. You go to the right and I'll circle to the left. Are you afraid to start off alone?" he asked protectingly.

"Afraid? Why, tonight I feel—I feel at home in the universe!" and she drew her fingers from his with a laughing "Good luck!"

"What a girl!" he murmured. "She's everything wonderful."

He had nearly completed his circle, testing the gravel frequently with his hands, for his shoes were so heavily soled that he could not be sure of the foot test, when she called to him with a glad cry: "I've found it! I've found it!" He ran to her with a whoop of joy. She went on: "I felt it plainly, soft as dust, through my elkskin shoes."

They shook hands on their triumph, and he needlessly held her hand as they trudged along. Yet soon it was necessary for her to lead him, for the trail must be verified constantly.

"Way, see those lights bobbing along 'way down there," spoke Kathleen in a wondering voice. "Would that be some kind of ignis fatuus?"

"No, girlie," answered Barry slowly. "That will be a search-party from the hotel, doubtless headed by Charley, and coming up the canyon to rescue us. It's all over, little pal; bravest girl I ever knew! You won't let this be good-by? If you want to see me again—after what you know I feel—say the word now." He paused, taking both her wildly-pulsing hands.

Her voice was tremulous as she hurriedly said: "We might—would you like—to go horseback to the Indian Rock tomorrow? If Aunt Cornelia—"

"Yes, yes. I'll have the horses ready at 8," he agreed quickly. "And now," his voice grew ardent, "dearest girl in the world—little pal—will you give me a kiss to close this wonderful day?"

She said no word, but her arms went trustingly to his shoulders, and they drew each other close in a caress as tender as the everlasting call of youth to youth under the purple seal of night.

Fish and Brain Action.

[Pittsburgh Dispatch:] The two vacationers had fished an hour without a nibble to reward them for their patience.

"At a time like this," said the first man, "old Isaac Walton would have indulged in philosophy. Have you anything philosophical on your mind that you might work off just now to relieve the monotony?"

"Nothing but this," replied the other man. "I suppose it is by refusing to bite and compelling fishermen to philosophize that fish get the reputation of being brain food."

The Greaser's Come-back.

By Kenneth Carlyle Beatson.

GETTING EVEN.

"HEY, Mr. Wayne—hold on a minute!"

Wayne had dismounted and was leading his steaming horse toward the stable door, but he now drew up and glanced around. Sanders, who was foreman of the Manzanita ranch, the largest of Wayne's nine sheep ranches, was hurrying toward him.

"Well?" he demanded gruffly, as Sanders came up.

He had just been over to Martinez, a disreputable little station a mile west of the ranch, and had there received a telegram telling him of certain liberties the Mexican rebels had been taking with a band of sheep of his down near Caliente Springs; hence the gruffness.

Sanders removed the brown cigarette that was plastered to his lower lip.

"Some of Joe Purdy's punchers threw a scare into one of the herders while you was gone," he said. "He run off and let them scatter his band pretty bad. I sent Pete and Landy down to round them up. Thought I'd better tell you before you unsaddled, in case you'd want to ride down there."

Wayne had a wolf-like habit of showing his teeth when anything made him mad; and just now he exposed them to the gums. He also jerked off his sweaty Stetson and jabbed the knotted fingers of his massive left hand through his hair.

Once, it may be remarked, Wayne's hair had been as black as buzzard feathers and as thick as bunch grass, but the twenty-five strenuous years he had spent on the Arizona-Mexico border had streaked it with gray and thinned it until, as the herders often remarked among themselves, it was entirely too late for herpicide.

"Joe Purdy's punchers, hey?" he snarled. "Well, I've let Joe Purdy reach the end of his rope. He's been lookin' for trouble the last two years, and now he'll get it. It's bad enough for a man to be kept worried bat-eyed by them greaser rebels, without bein' pestered to death by his neighbors, too. I won't—Who was herdin' them sheep?"

"That Mex we hired last week—Ramon, I guess his name is."

In a flash Joe Purdy was replaced by the Mexican herder as the immediate object of Wayne's wrath. Which was quite natural, for Wayne hated Mexicans as he hated nothing else on earth. He hated them with the hate that a lion feels for the fleas that torment him. Mexicans, he was fond of saying, had caused him more trouble in his life on the border than cattlemen and scorpions put together; and that, he was fond of adding, was going a few.

"So that greaser was herdin' them, hey?" he snarled, spitting viciously. "I suppose he lit out before I got back, did he?"

"No, he's still hanging around," said Sanders. "I put him to work sorting out those old wool sacks down in the barn."

"What's he got to say for himself?"

Sanders hesitated a moment.

"He says they built a fire and put a branding iron in it, and then told him if he was still around when the iron got hot—"

"And the yellow-livered skunk let them work that old bluff on him, hey?" rasped the other. "Just scooted off and let them have the sheep to themselves, did he? Well, I'll tell you what you do. You fire him up here to me."

He paused a second to snap off the corner of a plug of tobacco.

"I don't see why I can't get all white men to work for me," he grumbled. "These greasers are always gettin' me in some kind of trouble or other. It takes three of them to do one white man's work, anyhow. I pay white man's wages. I don't see—You scoot that greaser up here. I'll teach him a little lesson he'll remember."

This last, as Sanders well knew, was not an exaggeration. The lessons Wayne had a habit of giving to delinquent Mexican herders were of a sort not easily forgotten.

Wayne put up his horses, then came out and waited until Sanders and the herder appeared.

Ramon's shoulders were so narrow that he resembled a champagne bottle, and

there was merely a space between his neck and his solar plexus where a chest should have been. He wore a pair of faded, tattered overalls, a canvas jumper, open at the throat, hobnail shoes and a filthy remnant of what had once been a peaked straw hat. He plainly harbored certain forebodings, for he kept darting quick, furtive glances at his scowling employer.

As soon as they came up, Wayne gripped the Mexican by the shoulder, stood him off at arm's length and studied him with open disgust.

"So it's you that let a bunch of cow-punchers scatter my sheep, hey?" he rasped. "Well, have you got anythin' to say for yourself? Speak out if you have, you blame greaser!"

The "blame greaser" tried to speak out, but succeeded only in gulping a few times and letting the cigarette he was smoking slip from between his lips and fall to the ground. Wayne encouraged him with a couple of vigorous shakes.

"Humph!" he grunted disgustedly. "You're enough to make a man sick at his stomach!"

He turned to Sanders.

"You see he don't light out while I go up to the house a minute," he said; and walked up to the ranch house, some fifty yards away.

When he returned he carried in his right hand and made no attempt to conceal a large, heavy revolver. Ramon caught sight of the gun and began to tremble all over like a tree in the wind. He glanced furtively to one side, as if it had occurred to him to try to escape; but Wayne forestalled any such attempt by taking hold of him and backing him roughly against the side of the barn.

"Now," he said, stepping back a few yards, "I'm going to show you why it's been a blame sight better to've taken a little hazzin' from them punchers than to do what you did. After I get done with you you'll never dare to run off again and let anybody scatter my sheep—not if the Old Boy himself sticks his pitchfork in your ribs and tells you to."

He threw out the cylinder of his gun and glanced at it to see if it needed filling. Satisfied, he closed it.

Sanders stood looking on without a word, and, as far as anybody could have seen, without an emotion. He knew that his part was that of a spectator only.

"If you stand still," said Wayne, "I'll know pretty well where each shot's going, but if you get to wrigglin' around I won't be so sure."

Ramon did not need this warning. He was slouched back against the wall as motionless as a dummy, only his rolling eyes betraying that he was alive.

Wayne raised his gun and pressed the trigger. As the hammer clicked back Ramon's lips began to move.

"Meester Wayne—Meester Wayne," he begged, almost inaudibly.

Wayne grunted and fired. Ramon's hat flew off and he squeaked like a hurt puppy, but he still seemed unable to move. A splintered spot just above his head showed where the shot had hit.

"Not so worse," Wayne grinned at Sanders. "Bet it shaved a few hairs off. Watch this one."

He shot again, and continued to shoot until the gun was empty. He reloaded and commenced again. On the fifth shot, however, he nipped Ramon's ear, and, with a terrific screech, the latter began to twist and wriggle.

"Keep your pose!" yelled Wayne. "You're spollin' the picture. Sanders, hold him a minute. Let me—"

Ramon stopped screeching and sank to the ground, a lifeless mass. Wayne strode up and nudged him none too gently with his foot.

"Playin' possum," he grunted, and paused to consider just what would be the most effective manner of bringing the herder to life.

At that moment a tall young fellow with a good many freckles and very little flesh on his face came around the corner of the barn and saved Ramon from further persecution. The freckled one was not a little astonished at the sight that met his eyes,

but he did not let his astonishment prevent him from immediately getting rid of the information he carried.

"Pete Simmons, the Verde stage driver, is down at the gate with a telegram for you," he said, addressing Wayne. "The agent at Martinez sent it out by him. He got it just after you left."

"Well, why didn't you bring it up with you," he said, addressing Wayne. "The quiry."

"Pete says you've got to go down and sign for it. You know how finicky he is about things like that."

"All right," said Wayne, and turned to Sanders. "Throw some water on this fellow's face and bring him to. Then don't let him run off. I want to get the benefit of the trainin' I've given him. I've an idea he'll make a pretty good herder after this."

Wayne and his freckled employee went down to where the stage was waiting. Pete Simmons was highly indignant because he had been kept waiting so long, and he told Wayne so in words that left no doubt as to his meaning. For Pete, properly provoked, would not have hesitated to scold President Wilson or Jack Johnson.

He produced a little book and showed Wayne where to sign his name. Then he gave the sheepman a yellow little envelope, clucked to his horses and was off.

Wayne tore open the envelope and glanced curiously at the typewritten sheet within. After a moment his expression changed to perplexity. He handed the sheet to his companion.

"Take a squint at this, Sam," he said. "Somebody tryin' to play a joke on me, or what?"

Sam took the paper and looked at it. "It's written in Mexican," he said. "I can't read Mexican, but I can tell it when I see—Hello! This's signed by Mark Sterling."

"No—sure? Well, what's Mark telegraphin' me in greaser about, I'd like to know?"

"You might get somebody who can read it for you and find out," mildly suggested Sam.

"A right bright little idea," said Wayne. "Now produce a mate to it and tell me just where there is hereabouts that can read greaser."

Sam scratched his fleshless chin.

"Why, you might get one of the herders to read it. Several of 'em get mail, so they must be able to read. That one you had up by the barn—"

"You mean to tell me HE can read?"

"I saw him readin' a book aloud to some of the other herders last night."

They found Ramon sitting on a rock, conscious, but looking very, very sick. Sanders had not been sparing with water, and as a consequence the herder was drenched from head to feet. He glanced up in a scared sort of way as he saw Wayne, but did not attempt to get away.

Wayne explained to Sanders about the telegram, and then he turned to Ramon. "Ever go to school any?" he demanded. "I heard you knew how to read."

Ramon, becoming convinced that his employer intended no immediate violence, replied that he had gone to school in Vera Cruz un pero, and that he could read.

"Well, see if you can read this," said Wayne, handing him the telegram. "Sanders, you go up to the house and get a pencil and a piece of paper. Then you can take down what it says in a white man's language."

While Sanders went after the pencil and paper, Ramon studied the typewritten sheet. Two or three times he glanced up at Wayne, but his dark face was devoid of any expression whatsoever.

"Well," Wayne snapped irritably, as Sanders came back, "can you read it?"

"Si," said Ramon. "I can read heem."

Then he translated the message into English as well as he could. Sanders, using an upturned soap box for a writing tablet, copied the translation down.

"I don't quite get the hang of it yet," complained Wayne. "Let's have a look at what you've written, Sanders."

Here is the message, as the foreman had copied it:

"Dear Wayne: It is some risky to keep

the sheep here in Santa Maria, because they keep it sheep are safe, and capture town any day, then, would be out several days. Santa Maria, you know, is a town, but Palo Verde, south, is. Reheis have had months. There is a sign, and wire. Then I can take and ship them up to U. S. Be sure Federal's have would make short work of message can get through here by censor, and he can't answer in Mexican.

"Now I guess I savvy it all," said Wayne. "I haven't heard that the Palo Verde, though."

"Neither have I," said Sanders. "If they have, better call on El Paso on the phone, then, certain."

"I'll go up to the house and fellows stay here. And here, here, too. We'll want him to answer."

In answer to Wayne's telephone (they still carry have telephones there), came that at the last report Palo Verde in the hands of the rebels, thought there had not been tempt by the Federal's to take.

Wayne went back to the took the paper and pencil and, at Wayne's dictation, West had said in Mexican, the paper to Wayne.

"Sam," said the sheepman, to Martinez and win the mon, you go with him and agent gets the message mornin' I'm going to and other hand of sheep, I learned your lesson and will But by the following ranch. After the telegram on its way he pleaded with lowed an hour to visit a said lived up in the end of the tin, and began to When he was just finishing the afternoon freight Martinez. It was still came up to Ramon. He rette, climbed aboard, and swear words in the ranch until he was out of

Ten days later Palo stopped at the Martinez gram for Wayne. This was written in English, and Santa Rosa, a town just of the border. This is what "Dear Wayne: Get your it was absolutely certain taken Palo Verde. Down there and found rebels. Rebels were so good two days on the sheep men and I out of jail and in a private box car.

Wayne's emphatic ally Wayne always stops at the side of the stable, sure clips in that wallet and only Wayne can read.

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Friday its resolutions set forth the necessity of a direct connection to San Pedro, asking the commission to take steps for the construction of a highway. It is to do this work out of funds provided the City of San Pedro, which is to be done on a lease basis. The commission also recommended that sufficient funds for the construction of a section of the road from the Mormon Island wharf to the Harbor or near Orizaba street, including in said construction of a suitable drawing the present Pacific Southern Pacific company be taken from the funds bond issue of the city for the improvement harbor at San Pedro."

Hall Minor News.

Council yesterday authorized of Public Works to bids on furnishing the of Public Works has Council to provide \$900 construction of the dam at above Eastlake Park, washed out last winter, yesterday allowed \$500, which is to be done on.

Council yesterday disapplication of Capt. S. C. old in providing for coner's Military Band in the and sent the subject Finance Committee for sideration. An effort is to secure these concerts on Park.

Council decided yesterday of Public Works, if it the improvement of Sonoran Park in accordance labor Heryt agreement, the cost to the \$2000 this purpose in the bud-Council will make no fur-tiation for this work.

Capital Charities Commission appealed to the City Council appropriation of \$2500 of carrying on its work. As the Council has he commission to exceed allowance per month, ment was deemed sufficient present.

act of employing a secre-Councilmen was discussed all yesterday and referred ce Committee. It is provided a salary of \$175 per position. Already the re numerous.

the Courthouse.

ER BATTLE'S UNDECIDED.

OF WOODCREST AND IS CROWD COURT.

ust Trustee of Town's tem Goes Over to Allow tations for Successors. Meantime is Left in

ortion of the population and Woodcrest filled Judge's room yesterday in a contest begun Sep- to oust Francis Fildew ard of trustees of the Woodcrest water system.

ing all sides of this fight Judge Shenk ordered a tinuance until November purpose of permitting the who are the beneficiaries n, to nominate by petition desire to appoint as new

r plant on the hill was Arthur E. Fetherstonhaugh, ew, James Forbes, Albert Falter F. Sagar by Mr. and irth in July, 1911. Mr. ides the land and after the lots, thus disposed of plant that supplied the th water.

rstonhaugh and Mr. Linde trustees and renounced tions. Mr. Forbes filed Messrs. Fetherstonhaugh, w, James L. Douglas, H. Chauncey Yates, Gus Nelson and W. E. Fany trustees, demanding the of a receiver.

that when the Firths sur-pumping plant to the or-of trustees, no provision or filling a vacancy on the d one occur. At the end ear the people of the dis-at the schoolhouse and w board.

t election, held June 15 of r. Forbes asserts, Mr. Fil-sted the election, took e pumping plant and in-ett B. Burlingame as en-et of the time, however, C. Burlingame operated Mr. Forbes is seeking to ldew ousted from the stees for alleged misman-so, to have the court ac-signations of Messrs. Peth-and Linde, and appoint tke their places.

ank ordered that all reve-ater collections be turned Sagar and that the

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And Her Luminous Talks to "The Times."—II.

GENTLEMAN drew up a deep-leather arm chair opposite the window which overlooks the waving sea at Stranmillis on the southern shore of the Lough. "I have been in your garden, and, as I became acquainted with you," he said, "you told me that I was to stay to tea; and I came here to-day to thank myself for a luxurious visit."

"I am very glad," I said, "to hear that you are well, and I warmly hoped to find you in." I said, "The season having just opened up, I do not hope that you would be able to come so much as half an hour. But I will wait for you for two or three hours and a half with a cup of coffee and a glass of sherry. You must Oolong thrown in! This is my last day for me."

not a very active clubwoman, you called The Gentlewoman. "I belong to the club only, and go to the meetings occasionally. And I always have my friends."

There are a score of social climbers in the city who would not give a person a second thought socially as I am ten minutes away from the city who would give six months of their lives, twitting little lives to have the same woman say that to them in the city and it to me.

housewoman is always very sure of
herself, because she herself is greater
anything that could possibly happen
and being so, she lives in a house
of which the walls are of solid rock.
She invites anyone to it. The little
of racial mutations, prejudices and
may beat upon that house forever
and feel the slightest vibration

surprised to hear that The Gentle-
man was not an active clubwoman. I had
thought of her as being outside the
great splendid organizations

which stand for so much, and
to be doing so much in the world.
I looked at her seated before
her slender white hands talking,
her finely-modeled head thrown far
back against the cushion of her
chair, her perfect throat, her whole

lyne existently in repose, it was at that moment to imagine her in the world, except in her own home, in her own perfect atmosphere, by herself for herself. Certain I could not think of her in the madhouse of politics, sociology, and problems and social strife in the modern clubwoman finds herself. I have been like trying to think of Dante, the Laura of Petrarch, or the Laura of Tasso conducting

"In the purely cultural club, of the General Federation of Women's Clubs," said The Gentlewoman.

for two specific reasons: The development of the individual and the improvement of the community. The improvement of the individual is undertaken along many lines of personal contact with larger spheres of life. There are really good courses in treatments of personal culture

... of the clubs. And many who would not be students from an impulse for self-improvement and interest for culture, are impelled to join the outside pressure which they feel from the club. For this class of students it is obvious that the culture club is not a mere purpose to serve. Now

but belong to this class, this aspect of life does not in the least appear. I have always been a student, a conscientious student, the same as I am teaching my children. I try earnestly to consider

of every question my mind
and from the good points of both
regulate my views of the matter.
In this mental habit has a tremen-
dous influence in moulding character. A
father is never perfectly balanced.
is engaging in club activities for the
benefit of myself as an individual, I
am knowing my own self better than
could possibly know me, I am the
most capable of outlining my own
future. That is a matter which
must be of account to every

should be aghast at the responsi-

bility of having to decide along what lines Mrs. Brown or Mrs. Smith need culture. I should think that if those ladies would stop and think about the matter, they would feel a sort of resentment at anyone who presumed to appropriate the personal task of determining the lines which their study and culture should take.

"While programmes of study in club life very subtly aim at the development of the individual, it seems to me, unless the individual is in a stage of rather deplorable undevelopment, she in reality strikes a powerful blow at the very heart of individualism. The thing is much like sending one's child to a denominational school in which the tenets of a certain sect are taught, to the exclusion of all other ethical training. It fosters thinking automatically together. When a woman begins to allow another woman to direct her thinking, she begins to hand over to that other woman just so much of her God-given personal power and initiative. The ultimate result of this tendency seems never to have presented itself to women in clubs. What will be the result in themselves and in society of the habit of automatically thinking together? The Fed-

eration indorses a measure and unquestionably almost as if it came direct from heaven, most women who are federated club members accept the indorsement and work in harmony with it. Since the enfranchisement of women, of course the political significance of this is tremendous. All the designing politician needs to do is to get the little group of women who op-

to get the whole group of women who cherish the Federation thinking his way, and he has the Federation right where he wants it. What will this tendency, and I may say inclination, of groups of women to be dominated by other smaller groups of stronger women, or single individuals, ultimately result in? The development of individualism? Hardly. It means in modern womanhood what Socialism means in politics—the ultimate subjection and dominance of the large, weaker groups by the small, stronger groups or single individuals. No system changes human nature fundamentally. The best systems aim to consider its weaknesses and safeguard them. And how subtly both these movements in modern life, Socialism, and the cry for unity in the women's clubs, purport to be for the greatest good of the individual, and how admirably they may be made to serve exactly the opposite purpose, the crushing of individualism. Curious, isn't it?

"The very machinery of the organization of the Federation of Women's Clubs lends itself only too well to the kind of dominance which I have mentioned, the rule of the majority by the minority, as they call it in political life. Delegates at conventions may

throw their support and influence to a thing which the majorities in the clubs which they represent would not support at all—which would be something near treason to the parent body. And the parliamentary procedure of the State conventions may easily be made to operate to kill any measure which the small body of officers do not wish to see indorsed by the federation. At a State Federation convention in Riverside

last spring there were represented by delegates present hundreds of women whose investments, life work and most sacred ideals of political justice were involved in a resolution touching a measure to be voted on by the people at the coming November election. Now the delegate who was instructed to get a hearing for this resolution

strusted to get a hearing for this resolution, and a consideration of it by the Federation, was never allowed to bring up her resolution, being overruled by the parliamentarian, provided the Federation means to lited representative of an important club in the northern part of the State, and certainly in all fairness entitled to at least a hearing. The reason afterward quite frankly given for the treatment of her was that the matter savored of politics. A perfectly good and legitimate reason for the action of the chairwoman and parliamentarian, provided the Federation means to stand by this position taken at Riverside last spring. But what of the recent indorsement of the redlight abatement act by the State Federation of Women's Clubs? Does not that also savor rather strongly of politics? Why indorse one political measure outright and not even show the courtesy

of giving another a hearing? Is the State Federation playing politics after the common manner of professional politicians, or not? That is a question I should really like to have answered. No matter how meritorious, or otherwise, the political measure involved—and the Federation has certainly indorsed some meritorious legislation—the instance I have cited shows that a small group of women are dominating the women's clubs. And I can say without fear of reasonable contradiction that the dominance of the individual by a group or by another individual, does not develop individualism in the dominated."

I had no idea that The Gentlewoman knew so much about the inner workings of women's clubs. I did not know she had ever really seen inside them. I had connected her with the outside, which is all lovely women in beautiful gowns, comfortable electric broughams and racy roadsters drawn up in front of a luxurious clubhouse, where exquisitely-decorated tables await merry, chattering diners. But in this matter, as in all other matters relating to the fundamentals of life, I found that The Gentlewoman had gone to the bottom of it in her clean, eager search for the unvarnished truth.

Once or twice The Gentlewoman had flamed like a keen white light while she talked. She loves women, and knows perfectly their high destiny, and, like all others who know this, it hurts her in a peculiar, personal way when they fail in anything, or seem to fail.

She glanced at the little copper clock on her desk and arose to go and order the tea. I expected there would be dainty, crisp lettuce sandwiches, sunshine cake, which The Gentlewoman makes herself, and which well merits its name, and such tea as rarely can be tasted outside a Russian drawing-room or an English country house. And when Quong Wo, who has been with her as many years as she has been keeping house, came in bringing the tea service, I found my expectations fulfilled.

"As to the other side of club life," continued The Gentlewoman after the tea was served, "the encouragement of high social ideals, such as universal peace, education of the masses on vital questions concerning their welfare, the conservation of the great natural resources that supply needs of life, the establishment of equitable and fraternal relations between the great classes of labor and capital, I believe that women's clubs may be useful. But they can be so only if they work fairly. Otherwise they will only add to the existing confusion in all these matters. They might become the

center of equilibrium of great conflicting social elements. But not by hearing only one side of a question. Not by closing their ears to one side and compelling the other to go unheard. That means bias, and bias means lack of balance and ultimate ineffectiveness. The thing that will thwart the first specific purpose of the club will thwart its second specific purpose. When small groups of women, actuated by a selfish ambition for power, begin to dominate the clubs for political purposes, the fine fundamental purposes of the club are made to serve base ends."

"Then you do think that the woman's club has a place and a purpose in the life of modern woman," I said.

"Yes, women's clubs are now a permanent feature of modern society. They have a purpose; they can be made to serve noble ends. That is exactly why I deplore so much their present tendency to employ common political methods of operation. Noble ends cannot be served in that way. If women would devote the next ten years to the serious task of developing themselves as individuals, educating themselves in their peculiar, lofty requirements as a sex, in the ultimate significance of their present unrest, impatience and political intoxication, they would find that their excruciating experiences would take on new value, would be wrought everlastingly into a great solid social character. Then they might knock at the gates of the world, and the gates of the world would open."

"Will you tell me just what you mean by a social character? I have been thinking about that myself. I should like to have your views," I said.

Over the teacups one can be a little more intimate, a little more personal, and I was glad that The Gentlewoman took the opportunity to illustrate her term by a concrete example.

"I mean just this: On one of the rare occasions that I go to my club, I saw the publicity manager of a corporation, to which one of the women who was in the receiving line is violently opposed (without knowing why, probably!) walk up to the woman and ask her a simple, civil question. The woman who was in the receiving line is a woman of culture and resource, and has had a fine social training, but, unbelievable as the thing may seem, she paid no attention to the question asked her by the little grab corporation employee; she started in on a tirade of abuse of the corporation, and arraigned the publicity manager in particular for some story she had circulated a short time previously. I am very glad to tell you that the little publicity manager never for a moment lost her poise. Nothing could have been more gentle and ladylike than her reply, but underneath her courteous words there gleamed a sarcasm so fine that it reminded me of a keen blade of steel being hurled through the air. This particular clubwoman is taking a prominent part in the explanation of certain amendments to be voted on this fall by the people. She frequently speaks to crowds of unlearned, uncultured women. And she has never learned the crime of poisoning little people. The pity of it!

"To me social character means standing solidly for these principles: Consideration of the rights and viewpoints of all individuals concerned, and not any particular group to the exclusion of other groups or individuals; justice to all; an open mind; patience to investigate and look squarely at the ultimate end of any plan proposed, always holding the rights of the individual as the first consideration; and, above all, the recognition of close kinship with all the world, which is so essential in women, who are the race bearers of the world."

I knew that The Gentlewoman was just using her own terms to say that what women need is to extract from their inner selves all hereditary traces of feline affiliations or relations catamount to the same thing, as well as centuries-old tendencies toward intrigue, and the dodging of vital but unpleasant facts, before they start out to reform the world.

I finished my tea while The Gentlewoman told me of her plan for remodeling a superb black velvet gown in which I have always admired her greatly. I wanted to hear her talk dress, but the little copper clock on her desk struck 5, and I hurried away, resolved to bring up the subject on my next visit.

Novices in Jinrikishas.

[Japan Magazine:] When the European or American tourist first lands in Japan he at once demands a jinrikisha. Having read of it and heard so much of it he wants an immediate experience of it as soon as he finds himself in the land of its birth. Almost any day one may see a procession of men and women, ashore for a day or two from a steamer in port, making their way up the crowded thoroughfares of Tokio, sitting rather awkwardly in their jinrikishas, trembling unbalanced over the axle, not knowing whether the thing is going to tip backward or fall forward, so loosely does the puller seem to hold the shafts. The first time one gets into a jinrikisha he always feels like a baby, and this gawky sensation coupled with that of the uncertainty of one's position in balancing it, renders the experience not quite so pleasant as anticipated. But the only way for comfort is to sit back at one's ease and leave the responsibility to the man who pulls it.

Amputated Late in Life.

[Boston Globe:] The Mexicans are not mad at us any more, so they are going to put George Washington together again. All the parts have been returned except one arm. The newspapers in Mexico City insist that the missing member be returned at once.—(Boston Evening Record.)

Meanwhile George stands as a one-armed veteran of the Mexican war.

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There, Now!

A WARNING TO BELLIGERENTS

Russia's Trade After the War.

By Charles M. Pepper.

RUSSIA stakes less loss of foreign commerce on the war than does any of the other belligerents. She also stands to win most, in the way of the commerce that comes from the development of her vast national resources under the new political conditions which are promised after the war.

The United States, notwithstanding the friction which grew out of the abrogation of the historic treaty between the two countries because Russia would not liberalize her treatment of the Jews, is in an unusually good position to benefit by coming developments. The advantage which comes to her as a neutral nation in the neutral markets of South America and the Orient during the war also comes to her in relation to the Russia of the future.

The statement credited to the Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs that, as a result of the war the great markets of the Russian empire will be thrown open to England and America, must be taken with some allowance, it means that these countries are to have exclusive benefits at the expense of others. Nations which have been engaged in a savage struggle of arms, such as the present one, do not find it advisable to inaugurate commercial wars when arms become silent.

When the gigantic contest is over it is not likely that Russia will have one commercial policy for England and the United States, and another for the rest of the world. Yet, though war passions wear themselves out, there is no question that the loss of trade to Germany and Austria will be heavy and will outlast the end of the war.

A great prospective loss will be in the probable indisposition of the Russian government to encourage German participation in the numerous development enterprises that are certain to be inaugurated when the peace era comes.

Self-Interest First.

The United States need not ask favors in the markets of Russia as against other countries. All she wants is the opportunity to share those markets on equal terms and to participate in the trade which comes from the development of the enormous natural resources of the great empire.

The resources of Russia are as stupendous as her extent of territory. Her own industries as so far developed are only a faint echo of these resources.

Manganese is one of the greatest sources of national wealth. The iron industry of the United States had a tremor of apprehension when the war broke out because of its dependence on the manganese of the Caucasus Mountains. Brazil and India supply the ore, but not in such abundant quantities.

Europe and the United States annually consume 2,200,000 tons of manganese, of which Russia supplies about 1,100,000 tons. Most of this is from the Caucasus, although the Urals also have a reserve supply.

So important is the ore that the Russian manganese producers hold annual congresses to discuss the conditions of the production and the foreign market. A permanent council of the congress supervises the production and distribution of the manganese. It also provides for the regulation of the industry and it has inaugurated a system of welfare measures for the workmen.

England takes iron ore as well as manganese from Russia. As a measure of national policy, the government encourages the domestic iron and steel industry.

The production of coal is approximately 75,000,000 tons a year. The chief source of coal supply is from the Donetz Basin, which has undergone the greatest development during the last few years. The Donetz Basin is now producing about 34,000,000 tons of coal annually, which is above one-half the total coal consumption of the country. Between 16 per cent. and 18 per cent. of the coal consumed is imported. Coke is also imported.

Russian production of pig iron ranges from 4,000,000 tons to 5,000,000 tons per year. This is not large as compared with Germany and England, yet it is the basis of an important iron and steel industry. There is a Russian iron and steel syndicate which controls the manufacture.

The output includes sheets and plates,

joists, girders, tires and axles, merchant iron and steel rails. Last year the production of merchant iron exceeded 900,000 tons, while steel rails amounted to 740,000 tons.

Russian mills on the Black Sea have exported steel rails to India. Tin plate is manufactured at Odessa, most of the black plate being obtained from England, although Northern Russia furnishes some.

Zinc and silver lead ores are found in the Caucasus, and also in Polish Russia, near Warsaw. Among the rarer metals is the platinum of the Urals. The Atrato Valley of Colombia is about the only competitor that the Urals have in the production of platinum.

Russia's Copper and Oil Interests.

Russia's copper production up to the present time has not been large and the bulk of the copper for her electrical industries has been imported. The electrical industry is looked upon as one which offers great possibilities for the future. Recently it was reported that the government intended to utilize the water power of the Caucasus to change the steam railways into electrical ones.

The cement industry is one that has been rapidly developing, and the establishment of new cement factories is constantly reported.

The Russian oil fields have been one of the greatest sources of national wealth, and they still are a national asset of much value, both for domestic purposes and for foreign commerce. The Standard Oil Company is well aware of this fact, since it has had to meet the competition of the Batum oil fields. Russia is still next to the United States in oil production, but not to the same extent as formerly. The latest reports have indicated a slight relative falling-off.

According to these reports, the production was slightly in excess of 9,000,000 tons in 1913, as against 9,200,000 tons the previous year. A dozen years ago the production was close to 11,000,000 tons.

The textile industry is in all senses Russia's leading one. It is centered at Poland, in Warsaw and Lodz. The empire grows sufficient flax for its own linen industries with a surplus for foreign linen makers. It also has wool for its woolen industries, but its cotton mills are largely dependent on the foreign supply, chiefly from the United States. The Russian cotton fabrics are manufactured mainly for domestic consumption and do not enter materially into foreign trade.

The agricultural resources are as varied as the climate and the soil. Siberian wheat has great possibilities, though American wheat growers no longer fear its competition. Russia, in one sense, is able to feed itself and partly to clothe itself. At a livestock exhibit in Petrograd (St. Petersburg) it was claimed that enough live stock was raised within the borders of the empire to feed the entire population.

The wool exports are large, as are also those of hides and skins. The wool industry centers chiefly at Odessa, and the tributary district, including Bessarabia. Russia also produces hops for export, and some barley and rye, as well as dairy products.

The cotton area in all parts of the empire now aggregates approximately 2,000,000 acres. It spreads over Transcaucasia and Transcaucasia, Bokhara, Samarkand and Turkestan. The hopes of an increase in production center chiefly in Turkestan, where about 300,000 acres are now under cultivation.

The Beet-sugar Industry.

Beet sugar is one of the most important of the agricultural industries. The beet is cultivated in various parts of the empire, but the larger districts are along the Black Sea and in Poland. The Russian production of beet sugar is more than sufficient for domestic consumption. Russia was a party to the Brussels convention, under which bounties were regulated.

While the convention was in force Russia had a surplus of beet sugar, and usually was at odds with the other parties to the convention as to its rights to export. Since the agreement was abrogated there has been no limitation on its exports in competition with the beet sugar of other countries.

Americans who persist in looking on Rus-

sia as the country of absolutism, and who abhor its political institutions, have the misconception that in the industrial and trade sense the empire is still back in the Middle Ages. They do not realize that under absolutism there may be progressive economic policies as related to the national welfare. The activities of the various government departments in Russia actually cover as wide a field as in the United States, both in reference to internal and external development.

There are departments of agriculture and land settling, of ways and communications and of trade and industry.

The agricultural department is most watchful of the agricultural interests. Among the paternal measures which it supervises are the establishment of government grain warehouses. Some of these are in the Amur River region and in other sections of Siberia. As the name indicates, colonization within the limits of the empire is one of the functions of this department. Its activities have transferred a huge population from European Russia to Asiatic Russia. A third of a century ago the colonists were taken by sea from Odessa to Vladivostok, the Pacific port of Siberia, a pretty long voyage.

America's Interests.

Russia's trade with the United States in the past has not been extensive, yet it has been too valuable for either country to permit it to be lost. Russia's market in the future promises to be immensely more valuable. It is not likely that a situation similar to that which arose when the treaty between the two countries was abrogated will again arise. The trade diplomacy of the Taft administration averted an interruption of trade relations at that crisis.

President Taft, by anticipating the action of Congress, and giving notice of abrogation of the treaty in accordance with diplomatic usage, avoided any ground for complaint on the part of Russia as to the manner of abrogation. The international amenities were observed, and Russia showed its appreciation, but this could not prevent ill-feeling, and the Russian government had some difficulty in controlling national sentiment.

Secretary Knox, on his part, did not find his path strewn with roses in keeping open a Russian market for American goods. Threats were made of reprisals, and the zemstvos, or Russian co-operative agricultural societies, which had agents stationed in the United States to buy agricultural machinery, withdrew their agents.

The situation was that the United States, finding no discrimination on the part of Russia against American goods, had granted the empire the minimum tariff. American goods entering Russia had the conventional tariff rates—that is, the same rates that were given to other countries which enjoyed treaty relations. But when the treaty was abrogated the United States could count on no such guaranty, and the Russian government could have imposed other rates.

Manufacturers of agricultural machinery were especially concerned, for Russia ranks with Argentina as the greatest market for American farm machinery. Germany, Austria and England are sharp competitors in that market. A tariff discrimination in their favor would have given it to them completely. Moreover, Russia was developing its own farm machinery industry by various paternal measures.

The United States was not in a good position for a tariff war. It needed the manganese ore, the wool and hides and skins, and the licorice root, and some other special products of Russia. To have imposed a maximum tariff on these products would have been at the expense of American industries which needed them.

Russia, on her part, could have added to the tariff tax on American agricultural and industrial machinery without touching cotton, which she needed for her industries. Statistics of the exports of raw cotton from the United States to Russia are widely divergent from the Russian import figures.

The latter, however, are the correct measure of importations, since they account for American cotton that is received from England and Germany as well as direct. The Russian statistics show importations of American cotton to the amount of \$40,000,-

000 to \$50,000,000 annually.

Both governments were anxious to continue the trade relations, and in the end the sentiment, a very real one, discovered that after the war Russia, under the same tariff treatment that the products of other countries could continue to give America, would be done quietly and without any American manufacturers or their apprehensions, and the government accepted the settlement of the expansion of relations of both countries.

American manufacturers and their apprehensions, and the government accepted the settlement of the expansion of relations of both countries. American Trade from Russia.

The Baltic trade with Russia is largely of manufactured goods in exchange for Russian raw materials. Through the port of Leningrad, ported annually in amount to \$2,000,000 to \$2,500,000, while imports make up another \$2,000,000 to the United States through much greater in value, although widely.

In 1913 they amounted to \$7,000,000, but in a previous year reached \$12,500,000. Hides and furs, the most important product, were valued at \$10,000,000. Wool in 1913 was exported to the United States to the value of \$1,000,000.

Russian Poland as an important large consumer of American goods, some years taking \$1,000,000 of leather for the Warsaw market from the United States to the value of \$2,500,000. Agricultural machinery, typewriters and other office supplies to the value of \$500,000.

The leading export from Russia to the United States is hides and furs, valued at \$10,000,000, and wool, valued at \$1,000,000. It is also obtained from the Russian market, but this could not prevent ill-feeling, and the Russian government had some difficulty in controlling national sentiment.

Finland is the real American flour, and the American singlors are heavy. But transshipped from Germany can millers two years ago, disturbed at the prospect of losing the loss of political power to lose tariff autonomy of their duties on flour would have interest of the Russian market.

The Pacific Coast commerce with Russia is for agricultural machinery, packing-house machinery, miscellaneous merchandise, and not entirely, a trade in the States. The present market of Siberia enters upon its development, and that era, it is believed, is not far distant.

This brief outline of the trade between the United States and Russia, in index to the possibilities of the future of the war. The Russian national development, the future of the prospective market, bound to go forward with the development of the empire, its foreign trade to increase rapidly.

How far American capital will be caused by the war with Germany in the situation, and German capital, however much of the funds for the enterprises.

After the war, the United States will have any spare capital, the United States can afford to venture forth into the world, port improvements, enterprises, the demand for which will be enormously increased in many respects in the future.

Russia is clearly one of the future of the expansion of trade of the United States.

ar.

Russia, Field for United States Trade Development.

600 to \$50,000,000 annually.

Both governments were sincerely anxious to continue the trade relations, and, in the light of the sentiment, a way was found. It was discovered that after the abrogation of the 1891 treaty Russia, under its political conditions, could continue to give American goods the same tariff treatment that was accorded the products of other countries. This was done quietly and without friction.

American manufacturers were not without their apprehension, and the American government accepted the action of Russia with the earnest of the expansion of the trade relations of both countries.

American Trade from the Baltic.

The Baltic trade with the United States is largely of manufactured commodities in exchange for Russian raw materials. Through the port of Lihau machinery is exported annually in amounts ranging from \$2,000,000 to \$2,500,000, while imports make up another \$1,000,000. Exports to the United States through this port are much greater in value, although not so widely.

In 1913 they amounted to approximately \$7,000,000, but in a previous year they reached \$12,500,000. Hides are by far the most important product, since in 1913 they reached \$10,000,000. Wool in the same year was exported to the United States in value of \$1,000,000.

Russian Poland as an industrial center is a large consumer of American commodities. Some years taking \$10,000,000. Leather for the Warsaw industries is imported from the United States to the amount of \$2,500,000. Agricultural machinery is valued at \$500,000. Typewriters, cash registers and other office appliances are valued at \$500,000.

The leading export from Russia to the United States is flax, which is valued at \$500,000 and upward. Sugar-beet is also obtained from this section. They believe that all the Russian cattle served in America restaurants is now at home will be interested in knowing that Warsaw supplies us with \$40,000 in annually.

Finland is the real Russian market for American flour, and the shipments are heavy. Part of this is transhipped from German ports. It can millers two years ago were greatly perturbed at the prospect that Finland, in the loss of political autonomy, was to lose tariff autonomy, and that protective duties on flour would be imposed in the interest of the Russian flour mills.

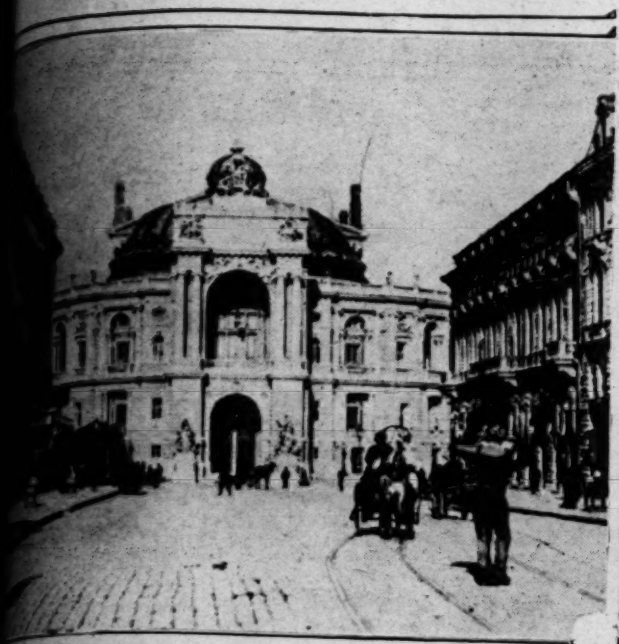
The Pacific Coast commerce through Vladivostok is for agricultural and mining machinery, packing-house products and miscellaneous merchandise. It is largely, not entirely, a trade for the Pacific States. The present market is a indication of what the market will be when Siberia enters upon its real era of development, and that era, it is generally believed, is not far distant.

This brief outline of the trade between the United States and Russia may serve as an index to the possibilities after the cessation of the war. The coming development of Russian national development is the sure of the prospective market. It is bound to go forward with the development of the empire, its foreign commerce is bound to increase vastly. There is a real basis for a hugely increased trade between the United States and Russia.

How far American capital can be caused by the war waste is one of the factors in the situation. French and German capital heretofore has been much of the funds for Russian enterprises.

After the war none of these will have any spare capital for investment. The United States can provide some funds, and if American capitalists are to venture forth into Russian enterprises, the demand for American capital will be enormously increased. The situation in many respects is similar to South Africa.

Russia is clearly one of the great fields for the future for the expansion of the trade of the United States.



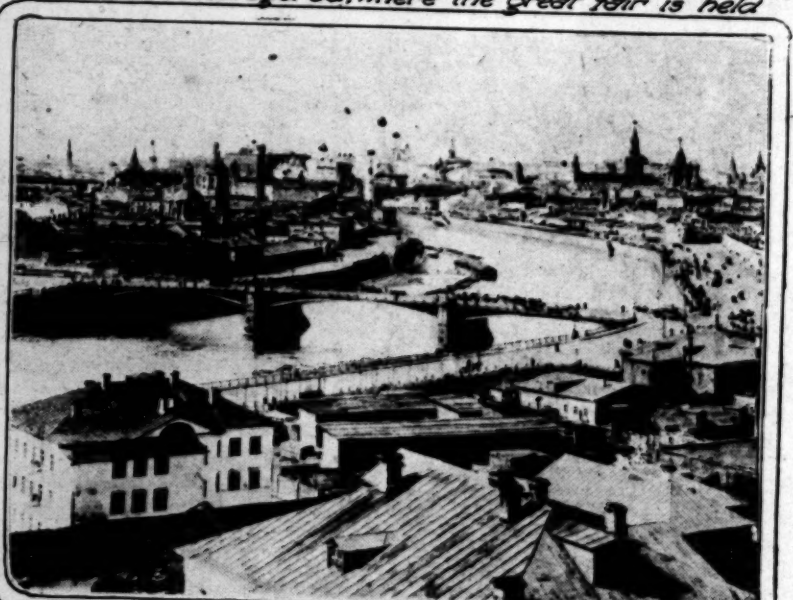
Richelieu street, Odessa.



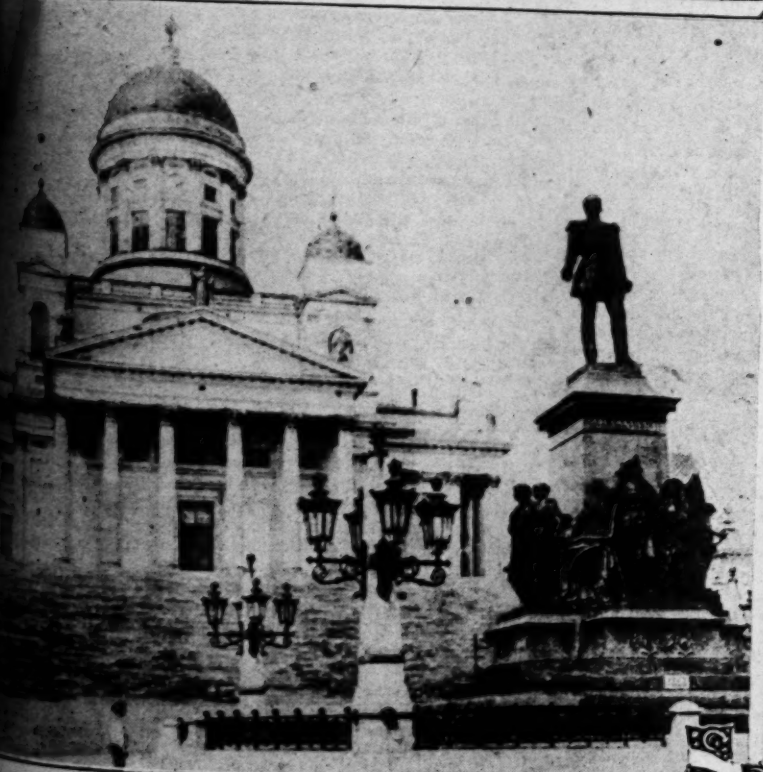
Water front at Novgorod, where the great fair is held



Wharf street and waterfront, Petrograd.



General view of Moscow.



Helsinki, Finland, monument to Alexander II.



A Russian white priest in vestments.

Good Short Stories

Compiled for the Times.

Brief Anecdotes Gathered From Many Sources

A Realistic Bit.

A CERTAIN fiction writer applied to a friend, an interne in a hospital, for some local color for a tale he had based upon an occurrence in such an institution.

The interne couldn't think of anything of moment, but the writer jogged his memory thus:

"Surely, you know of some realistic bit here that I could use."

"I have it!" suddenly exclaimed the interne.

"Yes," eagerly came from the writer.

"Here is realism with a vengeance," said the youthful interne. "One of our patients walked in his sleep because he dreamed he had no carfare."—[Pittsburgh Chronicle-Telegraph.]

Quite a Difference.

PAT was sitting in an elevated train with an unlighted pipe in his mouth. As he was not in the smoker, the officious young conductor said in passing: "No smoking in this car!" Pat never noticed him. Soon the conductor came in again. Pat sat immovable as the sphinx, the pipe still in his mouth. "Didn't I say no smoking in this car?"

Still gripping the pipe between his teeth Pat hissed at the youth: "Who's smokin' Me pipe's in me mouth but I ain't smokin'. Sure me shoes are on me fate but I ain't walkin'."—[Unidentified.]

He Was.

THE minister came to Jethro's house one afternoon to a christening party—he was to christen Jethro's little son, Jeth, Jr. "Jethro," said the minister solemnly, taking his host aside before the ceremony, "Jethro, are you prepared for this solemn event?"

"Oh, yes, indeed, doctor," Jethro beamed. "I've got two hams, three gallons of ice cream, pickles, cake—"

"No, no, Jethro," said the minister with a smile. "No, no, my friend, I mean spiritually prepared."

"Well, I guess yes! Two demijohns of whisky and three cases of beer!" Jethro cried in triumph.—[Philadelphia Star.]

Hot Stuff for Supper.

A SOUTH BRAINTREE mother was baking pies while her little daughter Mildred played about the kitchen. At supper one of the pies was brought for dessert. Father got the first bite. Instantly he commenced sneezing, tears rolled down his face and he grasped blindly for a water glass between gasps.

"For heaven's sake (atchoo,) mother, what atchoo? have you put in (atchoo) that pie atchoo?"

But Mildred volunteered:

"It wasn't black enough, papa, and when mamma went into the pantry I put some more pepper in it."

She had emptied the box.—[Brockton Enterprise.]

Greek Meets Greek.

THE two oldest inhabitants were very ignorant, neither of them being able even to tell the time of day. A friend of Uncle Ben's gave him a watch, of which he was very proud. One day, before the crowd at the corner store, old Pete, being slightly jealous of such wealth and wishing to embarrass his rival, said: "Say, Ben, what time have you got?"

The other old fellow drew out his watch and turned its face toward his inquisitor. "There she be!" he exclaimed.

Pete was almost at a loss, but he made a magnificent effort and retorted: "Blame if she ain't!"—[Everybody's Magazine.]

The Rebuke Courteous.

A MAN hurried up to one of the stamp windows in the postoffice.

"I'm sorry to bother you," he explained. "I only want a 2-cent stamp and the smallest I've got is a \$5 bill. Sorry."

The clerk shot a glance of mixed contempt and irritation through the window, slowly detached a stamp, tossed it across the shelf; then with eloquent deliberation

passed out eight pennies, eight nickels, five dimes, three silver dollars, and a single dollar bill.

The purchaser gathered up the coppers, the nickels and the silver. The dollar bill he shoved back.

"Sorry to bother you so much," he said softly, "but may I ask you for another silver dollar?"

"What?"

"May I ask you for another silver dollar?"

"Sure," said the potentate of the stamp window, with a sickly smile. He realized that the worm outside had put one across.—[Philadelphia Ledger.]

Excitement.

A CITY man who owing to a business deal was obliged to live for some time in a small railroad town frequently felt the need of excitement. Once, when he was really depressed with the monotony of his life, he saw a wildly excited crowd gathered on a vacant lot. Prominent citizens were there hopping up and down, gesticulating and shouting; and he felt that the unexpected had happened and something was doing. He rushed to the lot and gasped out:

"What's the matter?"

"Matter!" shouted a rampant citizen.

"Matter? Why, we are going to hive a swarm of bees."—[The Argonaut.]

Herself Before Her King.

IN THE great war at the beginning of the last century the public was asked to subscribe, not merely for relief funds, but for the actual raising of forces. And by no means everybody subscribed even for that.

Dean Ramsay reckons as the best of his stories of the old woman of Montrose the one concerning the old maid who was canvassed for funds to organize a volunteer corps for the king's service.

"Indeed," she replied, "I'll dae nae sic thing; I ne'er could raise a man for myself, and I'm no gaen to raise men for King George."—[London Chronicle.]

Their Only Chance.

A PROPOS of the wonderful bayonet charges of the French, Col. Arthur Riggs of Denver said:

"The bayonet is a French weapon. It was invented in Bayonne, on the southwest coast of France. Hence its name.

"It isn't because the French are poor shots that they resort to the bayonet. No, indeed, they are fine shots." He smiled. "Not like a squad of recruits I once drilled.

"I never saw such wretched shots as those recruits were. My drill sergeant tried them first at 750 yards, then at 500, then at 100 in vain.

"Then the drill sergeant looked at the squad and said:

"Fix bayonets and charge the target! It's your only chance."—[Washington Star.]

An Eye to Business.

A YOUNG suburban doctor whose practice was not very great sat in his study reading away a lazy afternoon in early summer. His manservant appeared at the door.

"Doctor, them boys is stealin' your green peaches again. Shall I chase them away?"

The doctor looked thoughtful for a moment, then leveled his eyes at the servant.

"No," he said.—[Lippincott's Magazine.]

Not Their Fault.

AT A RECENT social affair the talk turned to sentimentalism, when Congressman Edward Gilmore of Massachusetts was reminded of a story about Uncle Josh.

Uncle Josh was comfortably lighting his pipe in the living-room one evening when Aunt Maria glanced up from her knitting.

"Josh," softly remarked the good woman, "do you know that next Sunday will be the twenty-fifth anniversary of our wedding?"

"Ye don't say so, Maria!" responded Uncle Josh, pulling vigorously on his corn-cob pipe. "What about it?"

"Nothing," answered Aunt Maria, "only I thought maybe we ought to kill them two Rhode Island Red chickens."

"Say, Maria," impressively demanded Uncle Josh, "how can you blame them two

Rhode Island Red chickens for what happened twenty-five years ago?"—[Philadelphia Telegraph.]

Rare.

I HEARD yesterday of a married man who took his handkerchief and wiped the paint off his wife's cheeks.

"Is she going to get a divorce?"

"No. She actually smiled while he was doing it."

"I didn't think anything like that ever happened."

"It doesn't happen more than once in a thousand years."—[Baltimore Sun.]

Not Very Drunk.

THE present attempt on the part of Russia to stop alcoholism in the army is not the first step of its kind by any means. Czar Alexander made every effort to stop the drinking habits of soldiers and especially of officers.

Whenever a case of inebriety came under his observance the punishment was swift and severe. One evening an officer of the imperial guards had dined neither wisely nor well, and was showing decided symptoms of intoxication. Knowing the fate that would await him if caught, he took a droszky to drive to regimental quarters.

Suddenly, to his undisguised terror, he saw approaching the carriage of the Emperor. Motioning the carriages to stop, the Czar exclaimed angrily:

"Major, what are you doing here?"

"Your Majesty," replied the still quick-witted officer, "I am just taking a drunken officer to the guard-house."

The reply so pleased the Emperor that he pardoned the officer there and then.—[Boston Advertiser.]

Witness Baffles Lawyer.

A YOUNG German was being tried in court, and the questioning by the lawyers on the opposite side began.

"Now, Muller, what do you do?"

"Ven?" asked the German.

"When you work, of course," said the lawyer.

"Vy, I work—"

"I know," said the lawyer, "but what at?"

"At a bench."

"Oh, Lord!" groaned the lawyer, "where do you work at a bench?"

"In a factory."

"What kind of a factory?"

"Brick."

"You make bricks?"

"No, de vactory is made of bricks."

"Now, Muller, listen," said the lawyer; "what do you make in that factory?"

"Eight dollars a week."

"No, no! What does the factory make?"

"I dunno; a lot of money, I tink."

"Now, listen! What kind of goods does the factory produce?"

"Oh," said the German, "good goods."

"I know; but what kind of good goods?"

"The best."

"The best of what?"

"The best there is."

"Of what?"

"Of dose goods."

"Your honor," said the lawyer, "I give up."—[Ladies' Home Journal.]

Poor Mrs. Smith.

A MINISTER was recounting some of the amusing experiences in marrying people. "There's an old custom," said he, "that the bridegroom shall kiss the bride immediately after the marriage ceremony is over.

"It's a good, practical custom, for it serves more hands than anything else that I know of to dissipate the awkward pause that almost always follows a simple, informal ceremony. For this reason I keep the custom alive."

"One day a man whom I shall call Smith, came to the parsonage to be married. Mr. Smith was a pompous, consequential little man. The prospective Mrs. Smith was a fine, winsome girl.

"After the ceremony Mr. Smith, in spite of his pomposity, did not seem to know just what was the next thing to do, so, as is my practice in such emergencies, I said: 'My

dear sir, it is your privilege

formally, said: 'You have just

you."—[Boston Advertiser.]

Charging the duty.

THE new judge had

strength of party upon his

ment in the first case he

had been closed. The

something was common

helplessly at the

them stopped in his

"You should charge the

honor."

The judge looked at

the twelve defendants

pled it.

"It's been a long time

marked the judge. The

quarter apiece."—[

How the Ice Man Got the

THE day was hot and

had taken his usual

ice in the hot sun

up the little water

the operation. He

and deserved to be

"Here is a bottle of

a hot day like this,

"I can't accept of

lady, the ice man said

lovingly.

"Well, if that is

tomer said.

Still the woman

added, as an after

the back porch I

rule against stealing

News.

Without Rags Prohibit

FIVE-YEAR-OLD

joying the company

ter of his family's

into the nursery,

sister, for a while

months before he

with a thin, blue-

seven pounds, but

to have it. Helen

think of it now. It's

just to live over here—

ments have all put

fed is high," the ol

everything else is che

sell our goods for at

she'll be content."

me will buy. Last w

Ledger.

Unlucky Thirteen.

"FREDERICK

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"What is it, Fred

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"No, indeed,"

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—[Rehearsal

Feelingly Spoken.

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Home Companion

Signal for Meek.

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"How often, Jack

ply."—[Philadelphia

Men, V

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giving human beings a

Poultry Culture in the Southwest—

By Henery W. Kruckeberg.

NOTE—short articles of a practical nature are cordially solicited from breeders and fanciers, relating their experiences with poultry, giving their successes as well as failures. The writer will be glad, in so far as lies in his power, to answer inquiries of public interest bearing on any phase of an enlightened poultry culture, such as feeding and management, disease and its prevention, market conditions, fancy points, etc. The co-operation of utility breeders and fanciers is cordially solicited, to the end that the best thought and practice in an enlightened poultry culture may find a healthy expression in these columns.

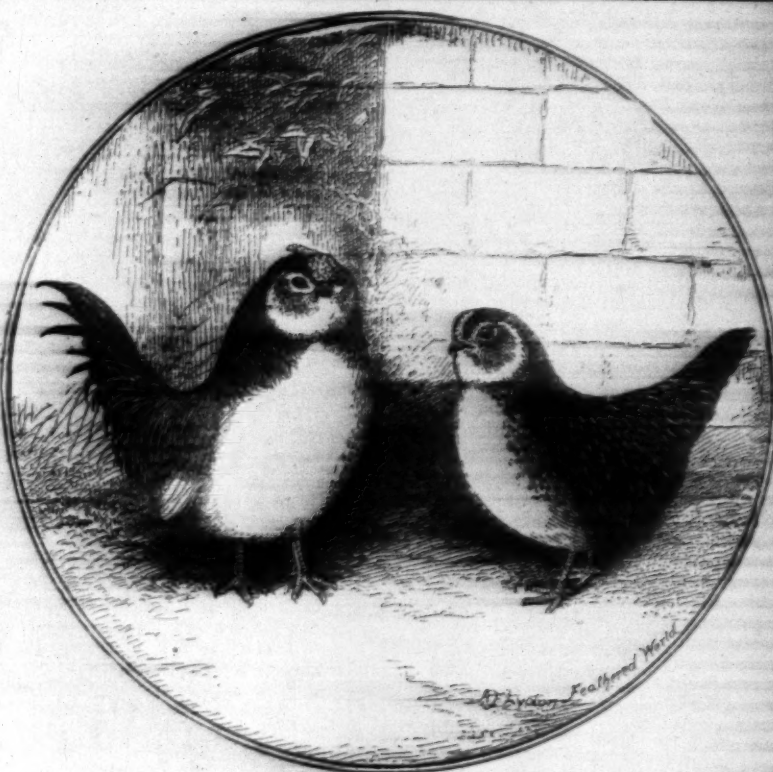
Points of Value to Beginners.

ALL experienced poultry breeders know, the essentials to a good egg yield are good stock, comfortable quarters, nourishing food, sanitary conditions, exercise, and, in more rigorous climates than ours, favorable weather. Simple as these all seem, yet in an intelligent application they require some knowledge and experience with our feathered friends. Taking it for granted that hens are of a good laying strain, care and management still have an important bearing on the annual crop of hen fruit. To overfeed is quite as bad as to underfeed; in the former it is apt to cause the hens to put on fat at the expense of egg-production, and in the latter a want of nourishing food when the birds are in full lay is equally negative. It is quite well known among agriculturists that breeding stock must not be allowed to get too fat—for it has been shown that increase of fat leads to the degeneration of the organs of reproduction. In fowl, this condition is due to overfeeding—especially of the fat-forming grain ration. It is this, says Mr. Brochermin, a French authority in L'Acclimation, that tends to reduce the egg yield. In other words, the balance of economy in the fowl's anatomy is disturbed by a ration which is in excess of the amount of energy it is called upon to expend. There is an invasion of the tissues by fat, and the ovarian cluster has a contracted development that negatives full activity. To quote further:

"In the liver the invasion may have proceeded so far that fat forms a constituent part of the active cells, whose functioning is thus forcibly interfered with. The same is true of the heart, which seems to have a special predilection for fat. The blood does not circulate so quickly, and, since the lungs have a sluggishness due to the same cause, there is not enough oxygen taken into the system to insure the combustion of the fat, and this is increasingly deposited in the tissues."

The obvious remedy is to give less fattening foods to hens that are not producing as they should, but here again some judgment must be exercised, as the bird that lays well usually possesses a good appetite which must be appeased. To strike a happy medium—the well-balanced ration—Mr. Brochermin advises a careful selection of rations, with strict limitation of starchy substances, such as maize, rice and barley, while giving abundance of green food, such as cabbage, lettuce, alfalfa, beets, etc. These act as stimulants of the liver, and thus are an excellent preventive of fat formation.

But this is not all. Birds must have plenty of exercise. Where free range is practiced this need not necessarily give overmuch trouble to the caretaker; but where birds are confined it must be provided artificially. This is usually done by feeding the grain foods in a litter of chopped straw, which is easy if a scratching shed is provided; if not, it may be placed in the runs. Some breeders, by keeping the soil in the



QUAINT BELGIAN BANTAMS.

runs in a friable and comminuted condition, rake the grain foods into this with an ordinary garden rake. The amount of exercise is problematical and varies some with the different breeds, but a bird in good working condition will feel plump to the touch rather than thin. An emaciated specimen has no reserve power. It has been our observation that a bird kept busy scratching about one-third of the day picking up its food will maintain itself in good condition, be it male or female.

Curious Midgets From Belgium.

Nothing presents a more curious study, nor excites a wider interest, among advanced breeders and fanciers than the constant cropping up, from one place or another, of new breeds and varieties. Not only is this true in England and America, where poultry culture has possibly attained its greatest development, but we notice the same conditions in other countries, notably Belgium, France and Russia. In some respects these breeds are "new" in the sense that they are but little known to the fancy; in other respects they are the result of an ever-increasing knowledge of the principles of cross-breeding and the fixation of well-defined characteristics. In a late issue of the Feathered World of London we noticed the accompanying illustration of a breed of quaint and curious Belgian bantams known as "Barbus d'Anvers." But slight reference to the breed is to be found in the standard books treating on poultry culture in this country, though The Poultry Book says that they are similar to the Scotch Grays, but somewhat smaller. The color is either black or cuckoo, and in size much like the ordinary bantam. Cocks have double combs, red but sometimes dark; wattles small and regular; earlobe red; well-developed beard; tail rather large, fine and black, sometimes with slight tip to sickle feathers; shanks pinkish or light gray; four toes. The hens of this variety much approach in color the Dark Dorking, excepting that the breasts are salmon-pink.

A New Egg Carrier.

There has recently been patented a new egg carrier adopted especially to the transportation of hen fruit by parcel post. As

Devonshire's Earth Salts

Only Stock and Poultry Mineral Food indorsed by eminent Agricultural Chemists as indispensable for Stock and Poultry kept in confinement. Sold by Devonshire's Stock and Poultry Salts Co., 341 S. Hill Street, Los Angeles, and all dealers. Sold in pkts. 5c and \$1. Ask for free poultry book. Special quotations for large quantities.

will be noticed by the illustration the eggs are contained within short upright tubes or cylinders of paper board, provided with cushioned top and bottom flaps, all mounted in a rectangular frame, which in turn is telescoped into an outer paper box. With the advent of parcel post we have thought it feasible for breeders to ship direct to the consumers; in which case some safe and economic package (one that will stand considerable handling without injury to its contents) will be an essential. We have no means of knowing the cost of this new carton. Possibly some of our readers can enlighten us.

When to Buy.

It is quite generally true that the fall of the year is the best time to buy breeding stock, as there are always a number of people with a surplus that they do not care to carry over another season for breeding purposes. Likewise the early buyer in such cases gets the best selection. A good breeding pen—four or more females and a male—can now often be had at a price much below average values, especially if the seller is overstocked. Usually stock up to standard will command from \$2 up for females; and from \$5 up for males. People not in a position to properly care for pure-blooded birds may find it advisable to buy the ordinary run, which may be had as low as \$1 per head.

Market Poultry and Egg Standard.

For the past two years the American Poultry Association, through a regularly-appointed committee, has been working out a poultry and egg standard that it is hoped will be acceptable to all sections of the

TRUE SILVER

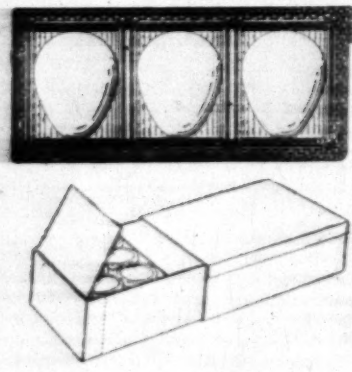
CAMPINES

the Poultry of the Distant Past, the Fowl of the Future, long established in Belgium, England and Canada, but comparatively rare in the United States. Selected and mated. Breeding birds for sale in the early Fall.

Also Crystal White Orpingtons, selected Barred Rocks, White-faced Black Spanish (Rowan's sweeping prize winners), Black Minorcas (ribbon getters), "Red" R. I. Reds, and the always on-deck Single-comb White Leghorns.

FOWLS AND EGGS IN SEASON.

FOOTHILL FEATHER FARM, No. 7069 W. Franklin Ave., Hollywood District, 30 minutes from the city, 15 minutes from Van Nuys, 45 minutes from the San Fernando Valley generally, via Calhoun Pass. Phone Home 37275.



PARCEL-POST EGG CARRIER.

country by both the fruit and the egg. Rules and regulations in all the States of the Poultry and Egg Standard will meet every demand. We believe the universally recognized poultry buyers will agree as to proper grading and their product under the ultimate consumer. The linked during the early season.

The Poultryman's Association, president of the Southern Poultry Association, is of the opinion that the larger types of poultry should pay more attention to the best specimens from the best specimens. It is a short time would enable one to produce an improvement in their quality so as to insure a stock and so command higher prices for specimens and eggs. It was perfectly feasible with the expense, all it required was steady and extra care on the part of the breeder.

All of which is gratifying to the Australian White Leg which is more fully described in this page; and, they say, that they are not at all soon they are disposed of according to so high a price. Barron, the physical condition of the laying hens will be a great deal, for the breed, extreme; plumage rather in head points that bright eye, bill rather medium and fine, but not too thick. long; back long and square-bellied bird with the angle as to show the breast; legs medium and carried rather high, well separated. The sufficient explanation is up" his flock, and the era.

M. V. D. Los Angeles, two years ago to give a recipe for the "Duck" as a recognized tonic for antisepsis properties. Douglas Hinton, from the fact that London Field by the ent of the Welsh club, and inaugurate one ounce of silver.

comes to the Poultry Advocate in ideal country for poultry and the chicks have been to lay at six months. Chickens can be hatched in the year, as it is summer all plenty insects for the chickens need only good roofs and the. The incubator must be taut. There are plenty of animals at the chicks.

of Southern California and showrooms of the industry that is with the years. Orders from the Philippines and not been uncommon during. Among breeders that have in this direction may be Harrison of Pasadena and of Duarte.

A happy idea of H. D. Armstrong, a private show of his White Rocks (October 10) at Los Angeles, on which A. G. Goodacre passed on particular attention to the speakers, including A. A. White Rock specialist, detail of the late State Fair poultry

State Fair at Sacramento a breeders got together and the Poultry Association, the is to be the promotion and of the industry in California, and some State appropriations in and support of poultry several agricultural fair dis-

Experiment Station indorses the remedy (powder) for 45 parts, magnesium sul- 146 parts, iron (copperas) 146 parts, ground ginger 146 parts, iron (rouge) 1.0 part, enough.

AWARDED JUDGMENT. For injuries he received at Third and Spring streets November 2, 1913, when, as he alleged, he was thrown by the sudden start of the car, Henry C. Campbell was given judgment by Judge McDaniel yesterday for \$316.50. He sued for \$2316.50.

Dec. was sentenced to six months in the County Jail yesterday by Judge Wellborn, in the United States District Court.

A score of the friends of the family from Whittier, headed by Rev. W. G. Marsh, pastor of the Congregational

Huling's patients.

Mrs. Hixson, it appears, went to Dr. Huling suffering with a severe toothache and asked him to give her treatment. It is asserted Huling pulled the wrong tooth. When Mrs. Hixson upbraided him for this, it is said, Dr.

continue in session over Friday. It will be the first appearance of the new Chief Justice, Matt I. Sullivan, recently appointed by Gov. Johnson to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Chief Justice Beatty.

Monday will be motion day and the entire court will sit on base up-

the Great for

When meeting will disappear. which the best made. Price \$1. Aggeler &

115 N. Main St.

the Great War. the National's Fate? Literature Notes.

Continued Advertisements.

The Poultryman's F.R.D. Letter

will
new
re-
on to
death

**Underwriters Association
Eliminate Unscrupulous
Interests of Fraud
in campaign to clean**

Station indorses
sandy (powder) for
parts, magnesium sul-
phate of iron (copperas)
parts, ground ginger
parts (ravage) 1.0 part.

Finally she said: "I think, perhaps, I shall take these two pairs. But XV heels are too high for me. Give me a size lower—or, say, perhaps Louis XIII will be high enough."

[New York Press:] Nothing is too good for one starting in poultry to begin with. Pay as much as you can possibly afford, and

Curative exercises. Steam and sun baths and general body cleansing methods. The home is situated in its own vineyard near foothills, above the fog and dampness of the coast region. Address CALDWELL HEALTH HOME, RFD. 1, Box 236, Pasadena, Cal.

17

There, Now!

A WARNING TO BELLIGERENTS

This Human Body of Ours.

Conducted by Edward Huntington Williams, M.D.*

Plain Truth and Simple.

Does Hair Turn White From Fright?

CASES in which terror has "caused hair to turn white in a night" are known to everyone—that is, through hearsay. In point of fact there does not appear to be a single authentic case on record.

On physiological grounds it seems impossible that hair should suddenly change color; for color changes take place ordinarily only through growth. Thus white hairs are not darker hairs that have lost their color, but are new hairs that have grown in. Obviously, then, it is impossible for hair to change color more rapidly than its rate of growth—theoretically, at least.

But Sir William Gowers, the great English physician, reports a case in which the hair on the right side of a man's head, half of his mustache, and half of his beard, "turned from brown to almost white" in three days. The bleaching was not caused by fright, however, but by a hemorrhage into one side of the skull.

In this case it appears that the changed blood-supply affected the hair roots, and caused the hair itself actually to change color. But fright also plays queer pranks with the circulation. And it is not unreasonable to suppose that occasionally this change might be sufficient to produce the same effect as actual injury. As yet, however, there are no authentic cases to confirm the ancient belief.

Athletics and Health.

It is well known that a perfectly sound heart is not necessary to successful athletics. A heart that is organically diseased will, when properly trained, sometimes carry a man successfully through a severe athletic contest. Nevertheless, such a heart will not carry a man very far on the Marathon course against the Grim Reaper.

Yet this is the kind of heart likely to be developed by excesses in athletics, particularly when indulged in by high-school boys, and young college athletes who over-strain themselves.

A careful study of athletes, and men who have been strenuously athletic in early life, shows that the benefits derived scarcely compensate for the dangers incurred. Thus it appears that athletes are quite as susceptible to infectious diseases as others; and that they die from heart disease, tuberculosis, typhoid fever, pneumonia, and Bright's disease, in the order named.

Feats of strength and endurance are peculiarly harmful to young persons, and should be carefully regulated and supervised in all schools. It should be made a fixed rule that no boy be allowed to compete whose heart gives the least evidence of weakness.

One must distinguish between prolonged, grueling contests, and vigorous, exhilarating exercises. Ordinary exercises are, of course, beneficial and help to develop bodily resistance.

Dangers From Rare Meat.

Everybody knows that it is dangerous to eat raw pork; and apparently very little of it is eaten in this country. And yet new cases of the disease, trichinosis, for which raw-pork-eating alone has been held responsible, continue to appear.

It was formerly supposed that even a moderate amount of cooking sufficed to kill the little worms which cause the disease. But one observer found recently that boiling for three hours failed to kill the trichina larvae in the center of a ham. Had any person eaten this apparently well-cooked ham he would certainly have been infected with trichinosis. And it is not reassuring to know that fully 5 per cent. of all American pork is infected.

The manner in which the trichina worms find their way into the pork is interesting. We know about them first as microscopic worms, each coiled up in a sac, and lodged in the muscles of rats and mice. When hogs eat these infected rodents, as they do frequently, the gastric juice in the hog's stomach dissolves off the sac which imprisons the wormlet, and sets it free in the intestinal canal. Here it matures in two days, mates immediately after, and produces offspring at the rate of about 1500

per female. These infest the intestinal tract, and swarm all over the body in the blood stream. But their specialty is burrowing into muscles, such as the red meat of the ham, and walling themselves up in a sac, ready to repeat the life cycle in the stomach of any animal that eats the flesh of their host.

Pork eaters, therefore, are likely to be the victims; and frequently these victims pay the penalty with their lives. For the little worms, burrowing by millions into the muscles, cause so much pain, fever, and gastric disturbance, that death results. The condition is sometimes mistaken for rheumatism, malaria, or typhoid fever.

It is possible to detect the presence of trichinae in raw pork without a microscope, as the little sacs appear as minute white specks that are just discernible. But this method should not be trusted. Safety lies in meat that bears the stamp of government inspection, and in thorough cooking.

The Significance of Insomnia.

True insomnia is not a common condition. This statement does not apply to the forms of sleeplessness caused by indiscretions in diet, trying to sleep too much, or the tribulations of a prickly conscience; for this form of wakefulness is not true insomnia, and its cause is self-evident.

There is one form of insomnia, however, which appears to be causeless, but which is in reality a definite danger signal. It is characterized by a period of wakefulness that comes in the middle of the night to persons who are usually good sleepers, and which follows a period of sound sleep earlier in the evening. When this occurs repeatedly night after night without any apparent cause, particularly in persons in middle life or older, it is likely to be a symptom of high blood-pressure.

High blood-pressure is frequently the forerunner of an organic disease characterized by hardening of the arteries, and should not be neglected. In the early stages, correcting the underlying cause relieves the sleeplessness. Later on, when organic changes in the blood vessels have actually taken place, it is impossible to correct either the insomnia or its cause.

An Indication of Debility.

The normal feeling after a good night's sleep should be one of vigorous refreshment, which continues throughout the day, with the usual fatigue, but not exhaustion, at the end of the day's work. A condition of very different significance is that of feeling exhausted in the morning, even after an apparently good night's sleep, followed by a feeling of well-being, or even exhilaration toward the end of the day. This condition is pathological, and indicates that the system is run down and debilitated, and needs attention.

The Status of Radium Treatment.

A few months ago it was heralded across the country that radium had conquered cancer. It was the most welcome news since the discovery of anesthesia. Then came the cry from the opposing camp that it was all a delusion—that radium has no effect in checking cancerous growths.

It appears from recent investigations, however, that both these estimates of radium are extreme. There are some forms of cancers which are not affected by radium; but there are other growths—growths that produce death, although not true "cancers," technically speaking—which yield to the radium rays in a most marvelous manner. Furthermore, according to one of the keenest observers in America, Prof. Robert Abbe, there is every reason to hope that when the technique of radium treatment is mastered, all forms of cancer may succumb to the rays.

Prof. Abbe bases his statements upon practical observations. "The first startling case I had," said Prof. Abbe in a recent address, "was a patient part of whose lower jaw was destroyed by a pure myeloid tumor in which the teeth were set as in jelly. Radium rapidly reduced the mass until gritty bone began to form and the entire jaw was re-established in shape and struc-

ture, with teeth solidly embedded; and this has remained as perfect as a normal jaw for ten years.

"Another case was that of a man, on whose lower eyelid grew a tumor which in a year occupied more than half its breadth, pushed the lid from the eyeball and grew upward from the lid and downward on the cheek, a large purple tumor pronounced sarcoma by microscopic study. After four hours of radium from a small tube laid upon it, it melted away and was gone in eight weeks. The radium acted as a specific cure."

Unfortunately, radium does not work miracles in all cases. But it has given sufficient evidence of its power, when properly used, to encourage the belief that when its mysterious action is fully understood, the problem of cancer may be solved.

Poisoning by Wood Alcohol.

One of the effects of poisoning by wood alcohol is blindness, even when fatal results do not follow. This may be produced by inhaling the fumes, as well as by drinking the liquid. And unfortunately a large proportion of the shellacs and varnishes on the market contain this poison.

Here is an example of poisoning by varnish fumes cited by an oculist, Dr. Howard Gifford: A painter who was doing a very fine piece of wood graining and was extra conscientious about avoiding any contamination of the fresh surface with dust, closed the room in which he was working for several hours, while he was finishing the job with varnish mixed with wood alcohol. Two hours after finishing the work he became blind. And although he finally recovered enough sight to barely find his way about, he is unable to work, and is now a county charge.

Dry Vegetable Diet.

Marcel Labbe, the French clinician, lays great emphasis upon the value of "dry vegetables" as food, particularly in cases of malnutrition and faulty elimination. The dry vegetables referred to include all legumes, such as peas, beans, and lentils, and are especially useful in diabetic cases where it is not advisable to eat meat.

As a twenty-four-hour ration, ten ounces of these dry vegetables are allowed, the choice being left to the individual. The manner of cooking is also a matter of preference, although the cooking should be thorough to insure perfect digestion. With this daily amount of vegetables, five ounces of butter, half a dozen eggs, and an ounce of gluten bread may be eaten. This is not recommended as a steady diet, but is taken for three or four days, with ten-day intervals of ordinary diet intervening.

Prof. Labbe points out that this diet satisfies the appetite, even in those who are in the habit of eating copiously, and acts beneficially in relieving the engorged livers of hearty eaters. And it does not have the astringent effect of a milk diet, or the laxative effect of oatmeal and some other cereals.

Why Sea Voyages are Healthful.

A retired surgeon of the United States navy calls attention to the feature of a sea voyage that is usually overlooked by health-seekers, namely, the absence of dust. "My experience of a quarter of a century in the navy," he writes, "has shown that men enjoy better health on board ship than on shore, provided the same amount of exercise is taken. If we accustom ourselves to the regular and plain but wholesome food at sea, we find that our health improves, and when we return to terra firma we notice a difference in our sensations, as of being mildly oppressed by the earth-ridden air. Sometimes catarrhal symptoms develop in the nose and pharynx. The eyes also become mildly irritated by the infinitesimal dust particles, especially so when limestone or shells are used in driveways.

It is well known that dust is responsible for a coterie of diseases. These decrease progressively as great dust centers, such as cities, are left behind, and are practically unknown on mountain tops, in arctic regions, and mid-ocean. Sailors on long

voyages are free from them, who spend the summer in the mountains or seashore are relatively healthy. The community has its penalty. The surfaces of the nose, throat, and lungs, such persons seem to have sensitive to the dust particles when they again come to the city. Hence the familiar "cough" and "bronchial trouble" of those returning from summer resorts.

Dizziness in Old Age.

Dizziness occurring in old age is generally ascribed to a condition popularly known as "arteriosclerosis," in which the arteries are hardened, and blood pressure is raised. This is a cause in old-age-dizziness. In cases where the dizziness upon rising from a chair or bed may be the effect of a sudden change in position, rather than high blood-pressure, the condition may be due to a defective teeth, and indicated by palpation of the brane of the lower eyelids, seen by inverting them.

High blood-pressure is a serious condition, and may be except by special medical treatment.

Modern Bullet Wounds.

It has been supposed that small-caliber, steel-jacketed rifle bullets only produced clean-cut punctures, and that the case at short range was developed the bullet, and was eling a thousand yards ward, orderly manner, rifle bullets sometimes peltics. They not only sometimes they by shattering fashion, end over end.

When a soldier was hit by a bullet, he was not likely to be torn, and his life was not in danger. The bullet, which was a small, pointed, and was eling a thousand yards ward, orderly manner, rifle bullets sometimes peltics. They not only sometimes they by shattering fashion, end over end.

Even in the present war, the difference in the kind of bullet used, and the effects produced, are being learned, as my husband 'ad will be going to get the following description of the late Balkan war, in which the Turk used the "bullet of the delay."

"A Turk and a Serb were in the same boat of were advancing on each other. The Serb, a Russian bullet caused of bone in the case of the was destroyed, while the with simple fraction, the the radius without effect."

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*Author of "Increasing Your Mental Efficiency," "The Wonders of Science in Modern Life," "The Walled City—a Story of the Criminal Insane," etc.

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On the Coast War. In Holland's Fate? Literature Notes. Classified Advertisements.

The City and the House Beautiful.

By Ernest Branton.

Gardens, Streets, Parks, Home,

Daffodils.

WINTER BULBS THAT ARE NOT APPRECIATED.

DAFFODILS are one class of winter-flowering bulbs that have not yet been fully appreciated in California. Though more are planted each year, there is no reason why everyone should not grow them. They cost less than the stiff, ungraceful, unresponsive hyacinth, are less difficult to grow, bear finer flowers, are hardier and many kinds multiply under ordinary garden culture and flower each year without being removed from the soil.

Though generally conceded that the bulbs must be removed each year or the soil allowed to lie idle and unwatered during summer, this has not proved necessary in the writer's garden. This proves their great hardiness, though such treatment is not advised. Some bulbs have perished, though but a surprisingly small per cent.

More daffodils should be naturalized in the edge of shrubberies or under trees, as they are freely treated in England. In the damper parts of California a goodly number of daffodil bulbs are grown for profit, and even in the drier south some sorts may be successfully multiplied and yield splendid flowers. Among the better sorts are Empress and Empress, narcissus, jonquils, Barri Conspicuous, Bicolor Victoria, Campernelle, Golden Spur, Orange Phoenix, and Princeps maximus. Von Slon, a double sort of long standing, is seldom found satisfactory in Southern California, and at its best for the first year only. Orange Phoenix is the only good double that has been extensively grown in local gardens and proved worthy of more generous planting. Though narcissus thrive best in a light, rich loam, any good garden soil will do. Plant six inches apart and like depth in light soil. In heavy soil four inches deep is enough.

A Valuable Invention.

NOW comes the welcome news that someone has invented a spray nozzle for garden hose that will contain an insecticide in cake form, the latter to be dissolved by the water as it passes out. If the proper adjustment can be made so that the issuing solution will be in the right proportions this invention will prove so popular as to at once place the inventor in the millionaire class. It will also prove a great factor in the speedy reduction of insect pests and fungous diseases on garden plants.

Reliable Dealers.

DO NOT send to eastern dealers for anything found in the local plant depots or seed stores. There are a few good things of long standing that California dealers do not keep, but all seeds and plants found in local establishments are as good as may be obtained anywhere, and not a few native products are conceded to be the best in the world. Park Commissioner H. W. O'Melveny last year attended the International Flower Show in London and stated that some things produced locally, notably the giant amaryllis, surpassed any shown by the leading dealers of Europe. "Distance leads enchantment," but home products do not need the aid of magic or sorcery.

Plant More Wild Flowers.

NOW is a good time to buy and plant wild-flower seeds, and they are available everywhere; all dealers keep them. So many people are unfamiliar with our native wild flowers in the garden that they write to this department as to source of supply. Every seed dealer in Los Angeles keeps them, though some may have more kinds than others. California poppy seed and a few leading sorts may be purchased at retail in any city in the civilized world. So get in line for a garden of wild flowers native to California. You may sow now if you can supply water, but if for unwetted vacant lots, fields, railway embankments, parkways and roadsides, sow with first rains. If on watered soil, raise a crop of weeds first, destroy them, and plant the flower seeds.



YELLOW GINGER LILY.

Yellow Ginger Lily.

THERE is a plant rare in local gardens, yet obtainable from local dealers, that richly deserves a place in every collection of tropical plants. Though it belongs to the same family as the canna, and is not related to the lilies, it is called the Yellow Ginger Lily, being a member of the ginger or Zingiberaceae branch of the Family Scitamineae. Its botanical name is Hedy-chium Gardnerianum, and it is native to India. It is harder than the white-flowering species, H. coronarium, and will flower freely when side by side with plants of the white that have never flowered. In fact, we do not advise the planting of the other species, but the Yellow Ginger Lily is a jewel. We illustrate herewith a spike of flowers that was six inches across and ten inches long. While the petals are yellow, the stamens are scarlet.

Lime and Bacteria Needed.

MRS. E. B. R., city, writes: "Have been quite interested in 'The City and the House Beautiful,' and as we are not having the success I would like, I am coming to you for advice. We sowed the lawn with white clover seed; it came up all right, but died out. We repeated, sowing several times, and the lawn is full of patches—with sorrel in and around them. Now, what I want to know is this: Should we lime it? and the quantity required for a lawn 25 feet by 50 feet?"

The need of lime certainly is clearly indicated by the action of your clover, as is also the need of nitrifying bacteria. Use at least twenty-five pounds of air-slaked or hydrated lime. See that no lumps are in it. Should be put through a sieve of a mesh not coarser than quarter-inch. Then distribute lime as evenly over the surface as you can. Rake over the soil to mix the lime with the surface soil and thoroughly spade and mix lime with soil as deeply as you ordinarily spade in the garden. When the clover is up visit a rank-growing, dark-green clover lawn and get a couple of



"Good Fertilizers Don't Cost Money—They Save It."

Price List—(City Delivery)
Diamond Lawn & Garden fertilizer, \$2.00 sk.
Diamond Flower & Fern food, \$2.50 sk.
Diamond Truck & Garden fertilizer, \$2.00 sk.
Pure Bone Meal, \$2.50 sk.
Pure Dried Blood, \$4.00 sk.
Fish Meal, \$1.25 sk.
Gypsum, \$1.25 sk.
Air-slaked Lime, \$1.25 sk.
Pulverized Sheep Manure, \$1.00 sk.

Diamond Fertilizer Company,
628 Aliso St.
A7241. Main 9395

quarts of soil from beneath the sod. Sow this evenly over the surface of the lawn and sprinkle at once. Or stir the soil in a pall of water and distribute the water over the lawn (and soil, too, if you can) if you can do so without harm to the young clover. Or better still, visit a seed store and get a tube of "Farmogerm" or some other commercial form of nitrifying bacteria for clover. You should, by this method, then have a high-grade clover lawn.

Vote for University Bonds.

THIS department has never undertaken to advise anyone as to how he should vote upon any question, but now that the horticultural education of our boys and girls is at stake, it is both just and proper to "speak right out in meeting." In the past seven years the enrollment of students for agricultural courses at the State University has doubled twice, and in spite of every effort to care for this number the present buildings at Berkeley have proved sadly deficient. A rapidly-increasing horde are now clamoring for instruction in these courses, without adequate provision for them being possible. The university also has other pressing needs and at the November election will ask the people for \$1,800,000 in a bond issue, the money to be used to construct modern fireproof buildings. Vote for No. 11 on the ballot.

Effects of European War.

SEEDS of stocks will surely be very scarce during the coming year, as nearly our entire supply is annually imported from Germany, and reports from stock-growing districts say: "Nothin' doin'."

In Holland the people are going to resort

Visit our Nursery—Rear of Store.

German SEED & PLANT CO.
336-338-339 80 MAIN ST.
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA
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DUTCH BULBS

Our 1914 Importation of bulbs from Holland has just

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Buy early to get varieties.

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Saves time, water and worry. Costs little to install. Covers ground uniformly. Specify Thompson Brass Lined Sprinkler Heads. Write for descriptive folder.

THOMPSON MANUFACTURING COMPANY,
2435 East 8th Street, Los Angeles, Calif.

BIG REMOVAL SALE

Prior to our removal to our new location, 1852 West Washington, we will give big discount on all ornamental plants, shrubs, roses, palms, ferns, etc. We have a number of large Cocos Australis, Chamerops Excelsa and Phoenix Canariensis, that we will dispose of far below real value. **STAGER & MUNDWILLER, Nurserymen,** 1840 West 22nd St., Los Angeles. Tel. West 4114, Home 71724.

to "tally" brand, which is ground into a fine powder. This brand has a red color and is as palatable as the best flour. It is already reported as being the best of the States during the present season.

A Shady Home Place.

AMONG home places, a shady home place is the most desirable. It is a place where you can sit and enjoy the shade of the trees and the cool breeze of the wind. It is a place where you can escape the heat of the sun and the noise of the city. It is a place where you can find peace and quietness. It is a place where you can enjoy the beauty of nature and the fresh air of the country. It is a place where you can live and be happy.

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After years of experience

for our new lawn

customers with

Free of weeds and

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When writing

German

Gardens, Grounds
Streets, Parks, Lawns

Home, Sweet Home"

For Wife and Mother.
For Daughter and Maid.

APPARATUS.

to "tulip bread," whereby ground tulip bulbs are added to the bread. This bread has always been less and is said to be very palatable as bread made from flour. If this move is effected as already requested, all the tulip bulbs in Holland will be disposed of. This will have effect upon prices or supply in States during the present season.

A Showy House Plant.

AMONG house ferns the Asplenium nidus is the place. Given ordinary treatment in water supply, it is of unusually fine appearance. This you may get when fully grown they are of the family, outside the

set mouth, the dropped jaws, flabby neck and loose muscles about the head. These make their appearance long before middle age, and are caused by the tension of the face and neck muscles and can by persistent care be prevented and in a large measure overcome. If one would hold the neck and throat muscles loose, also using a few neck exercises, bending the head from side to side and front (never back.) The head should drop to the shoulders and well on the chest with ease when the neck is in normal condition.

It should not be the aim of the sensible woman to stay the years, but to be improved by them, and unless one cultivates the inner being and can feel a joy in living, real beauty is never expressed.

ANNA M. BERGERON.

CARE OF CLOTHING.

Removing Spots and Sponging.

[St. Paul Pioneer Press:] If the spots have been removed, or if there were none to remove and the garment was merely to be freshened, perhaps all that would be necessary would be to sponge it. This can be done by taking a little clear water, preferably lukewarm, moistening and wringing dry a clean sponge or a clean cloth free from lint.

With this cloth, with a stroking motion more than rubbing, sponge down with even strokes in even, straight lines. This work is best done on the ironing board, and it would be wise to sponge and press that part of the garment that is on the ironing board at one time. This means that a breadth of a skirt be finished at a time.

Successful Pressing.

The pressing may be done simultaneously with the sponging. The two processes together will do much toward freshening a garment. A clean cheesecloth usually makes the best pressing cloth, as it holds just enough moisture when wrung out dry to create enough steam when the iron is applied to remove all wrinkles. The pressing should be continued with a cloth still between the iron and the garment until the garment is perfectly dry, otherwise it will wrinkle badly. The iron for pressing should be heavy, hot enough to quickly turn the moisture into steam and not hot enough to scorch the cheesecloth. The stroke of the iron should not be with the rapidity of regular ironing, but more of the nature of lifting the iron and putting it down again.

If there are pleats in the garment they should be laid in their old lines, or if a new garment they should be basted with very fine thread so that the thread will not leave its mark. For delicate colors and for silks the iron must not be too hot, as it may fade the color and will deaden the silk.

HOUSEHOLD HINTS.

[Philadelphia Record:] Vinegar placed in a bottle of dried-up glue will moisten and make it liquid again.

A teaspoonful of grated horse-radish will keep a can of milk fresh for a day or two even in the hottest weather.

When boiling a ham, leave it in the water in which it has been boiled until it is quite cold. This will make it juicy and tender.

Hard-boiled eggs should be plunged into cold water as soon as they are removed from the saucepan. This prevents a dark ring from appearing round the yolk.

To revive withered flowers plunge the stalks in boiling water and leave them in it till it becomes cold. Then cut about one inch from the ends of the stalks.

If you wish to prevent green vegetables from boiling over, drop a piece of dripping the size of a walnut into the center of them, just as they commence to boil.

If a room becomes filled with smoke, a towel dipped in vinegar and hot water and wrung out, then taken and thrown above one's head through the room, will remove all smoke in a few moments. A small portion of vinegar in a little water is sufficient for the purpose.

To improve the flavor of currants and sultanas which are to be used for cakes, place them in a bowl, pour boiling water over them and leave to soak all night. The fruit swells to twice its former size, but should be drained from the water and dried in the oven before being added to the other ingredients.

HOUSEHOLD ELECTRICS.

The Pocket Stove.

[New York Sun:] In the ancient days of the open fireplace and the iron crane—not so very ancient, either, because our grandfathers used them—and even later when the American cooking stove was an object of such curiosity that people visited their fortunate neighbors to see how one worked, a laugh of ridicule would have greeted the announcement that a stove could be made which one could carry in one's pocket. There are thousands of them in use today.

Little giants, they can do much work. They are called disks, because that is what they really are—just a disk from three inches in diameter up, with an electric wire attached. Screw the socket into the electric light fixture, turn on the current and there you are.

KINKS IN THE KITCHEN.

Enamel Top Table.

[Chicago Herald:] Another luxury for the kitchen is the enamel topped kitchen table. These tables are about the size of the ordinary kitchen table, and are furnished with tops of seamless porcelain.

A damp cloth will clean them perfectly and they are always perfectly sanitary.

Those of the solid porcelain are \$15 each, while those showing porcelain tops only are \$11.

To Cleanse Saucepans.

Cleaning a saucepan in which milk has been boiled is often a troublesome task. A simple method is to quickly replace the lid after pouring out the boiling milk so that the steam will not have time to escape and allow the saucepan to cool before taking the lid off again. Then put the pan in cold water to soak; afterward it can be washed easily and quickly without the bother of scraping.

HEARTSEASE.

Non-Partisanship of God.

[Saturday Evening Post:] The old Prince of Anhalt, field marshal of Frederick the Great, having been ordered to bring his army

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We are the pioneers in the invention and manufacture of concealed beds, operating the largest concealed bed factory in the world.

We have the best bed manufactured. It is CONCEALED IN AN ORDINARY CLOSET BEHIND AN ORDINARY DOOR.

The room can be used as a parlor, library or den. When the closet is closed, there is absolutely nothing indicating the presence of the bed. It adds one-third to the Net Profits of Apartment Houses.

Southern California Hardwood and Mfg. Company
620 S. Main St., or 1811 S. Main St.



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To install your Irrigation System. Get in ahead of the annual Spring rush, by letting us plan and install your system NOW. Write today for full information.

Kellar-Thomason Co.

"Originators of the Valve System of Irrigating"

1230 East 28th St., Los Angeles.

Sales Office and Show Room, 195 No. Los Angeles St.

"Ask Your Dealer or Contractor"

to a junction with Frederick's, found himself confronted by a superior body of the enemy through which he must cut a way. Disposing his troops for battle, the marshal took off his hat and said very solemnly:

"Heavenly Father, I ask you to give me your aid today that I may not be disgraced in my old age. And if you can't help us, please don't help those dogs of Austrians, but just let us fight it out among ourselves."

For true reverence, we commend that to several sovereigns who are now assuring their own peasants that heaven is going to assist them in slaughtering peasants who speak a different tongue.

"At the End of the Day."

One star shining and the veiled new moon Seems but a fairy dream in the dim west. I pass out, with the others, through the gate. Not wholly cleansed, as yet, from grime and soil.

Life's greatness, nearness, makes my heart elate;

For, one among ten thousand men who toll, I might touch this one, that one; each would be

Somewhat myself, and it seems good to me.

—[Hanford Chase Judson.]

(Brief Suggestions Invited from Practical Housekeepers.)

Demand PURE Drinking Water



This Water-Purifier is rented to you and receives a thorough renovation by the Company at regular intervals. Total charges for a month. Your standards of CLEANLINESS. The value you place on the HEALTH of your family. Demand that you use only PURE water. Read the Editor's comment: "I am using a Los Angeles Product (National Germ-Proof Purifier) and find it in SEVERAL RESPECTS SUPERIOR TO ANY FILTER that I have come across. It not only PURIFIES the WATER, but keeps the water deliciously cool."—Dr. Harry Brook, N.D., Editor Care of the Body.

NATIONAL PURIFIER CO., Inc., 134 West 9th St. See us for Territory. Main 1979

Cut this out and keep it for future reference

WISE'S BUTTON AND BUTTON HOLE FACTORY.

ACCORDION AND KNIFE PLAITING
STEAM SPONGING
NEW ORPHEUM BUILDING
Fourth Floor 636 South Broadway
Home Phone F4489; Sunset Bldg. 4088

Physical Culture Health Resort

(MACFADDEN)
Milk Diet. Fasting. Sun and Steam Baths, etc. Both sexes. The place to get health. Perfect surroundings for an enjoyable vacation.

Caldwell Health Home,

R. F. D. 1, Box 236, Pasadena. Phone Colorado 4552.

NUVI FERTILIZER

After years of experience for our new brand of fertilizer customers with absolute freedom of weeds and odorless. It is already a success. Used on lawns, garden and in the house.

1915

Call, phone or write to ask for our free pamphlet making and care of a lawn. When writing please mention NUVI.



ARMOUR'S GRADE FERTILIZER

Lawn Special
Lawn & Garden
Flower & Fern Food
Vegetable Grower
Fruit Fertilizer
Foli Chlor Fertilizer
Bone Meal
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Our Fertilizers are made from five different grades of 2500 square feet of land. Essential and expensive part of the soil may be.

E. M. HUDSON SEED & FERTILIZER CO.
623 South Spring St., Los Angeles
Telephone 1880

Cocos Plaster

A Great Plaster
Fifty Cocos Plaster Plaster at unheard of prices. Write to Theodore Payne, 345 & 355

HOLLAND

JUST ARRIVED
FINEST LOT EVER
Prices Reduced
Winse's Seed Store

Mission and Mission

For Next Season
ALSO CITRUS
and other NURSERY
Which includes every tree suitable for California. Write to CLAREMONT NURSERY CLAREMONT, CALIF.

DUTCH

Our Holland Bulbs have been in time. Make your selection by appointment. Send for our containing full directions for planting. MORRIS & BROS. 425 S. Main St., Los Angeles

IRIS

Plant now. Price list sent on request. The Dutch

Products of the Poets and Humorists.

POEMS.

Indian Summer.

Lyric night of the lingering Indian summer,
Shadowy fields that are scentless but full of
singing,
Never a bird, but the passionless chant of
insects,
Ceaseless, insistent.

The grasshopper's horn, and far-off, high in
the maples,
The wheel of a locust leisurely grinding the
silence
Under a moon waning and worn, broken,
Tired with summer.

Let me remember you, voices of little in-
sects,
Weeds in the moonlight, fields that are
tangled with asters.
Let me remember, soon will the winter be
on us,
Snow-hushed and heavy.

Over my soul murmur your mute benedic-
tion,
While I gaze, O fields that rest after har-
vest,
As those who part look long in the eyes
they lean to
Lest they forget them.
—[Cincinnati Enquirer.]

Bunk.

A hermit there was, and he lived in a
grotto;
Both learning and wisdom had he;
And everyone wondered what could be the
motto
That guided existence care-free.

Just why he was wise or learned or clever
Because he kept house in a grot
The world never knew. Though it ques-
tioned him ever,
The hoar hermit answered them not.

And because this old world is accustomed
to getting
Whatever it wants for the price,
A hundred—a thousand—rich tourists came
fretting
And bribing with chicken and rice.

As they kowtowed and begged the graybeard
to have pity,
He grabbed up his staff with a roar
And sent them all scampering back to the
city—
BUT they left all their gifts at his door!

The hermit, obese—for digestion abused
him—
Confided at last at death's door:
"I've lived without labor! Man wants
what's refused him.
Rebuffs make him pay for it more!"
—[Peter Pry Shevlin, in Lippincott's.]

Margaret of New Orleans.

[Among the first of the few statues in this
country erected to women is that of Margaret
Haughery, the baker of New Orleans who be-
friended orphans. She was born in Ireland about
1814.]
Above the passers in the street
Sits Margaret;
Her dress is old and plain and neat,
And orphans gather at her feet;
While all the southern airs glow sweet
Round Margaret.

Round Margaret, the baker, who
Worked with her hands that she might
strew
Her charities like summer dew
Upon the orphans that she knew.

A hundred years have come and gone,
Margaret,
Since first thine eyes beheld the dawn
Across far waters; but the morn
Was radiant whereon thou wast born.

O Margaret, throned serenely there
In that old-fashioned kitchen chair,
With placid brow and smooth drawn hair,
The face of saints is not more fair!

Look down this day with sweet face bowed,
Our Margaret,
On childless women, strident, loud,
That clamor in a public crowd;
And pray that they may be endowed
With thy grace, Margaret!
—[M. E. Buhler, in New York Sun.]

HUMOR.

[Birmingham Age-Herald:] "Did the
doctor limit you to any particular diet?"
"No, but his bill did."

[Seattle Post-Intelligencer:] "Are you
working for the uplift?"
"Well, I'd like to. But everybody I try
to uplift tells me to mind my own business."

[Lawrence Leader:] Mrs. Ruralite
(reading:) I see the Chinese has adopted
Confucianism.
Mr. Ruralite: Ding it! That's one more
crazy fashion our gals'll be wearin' next
season.

[London Punch:] Dame (standing in
aisle, to occupant of pew:) Are you Mrs.
Pilkington-Haycock?
"No."
"Well, I am, and this is her pew."

[Boston Transcript:] How many zones
are there, Bobbie?
Bobbie: Oh, a whole lot. There's one
torrid, two temperate, two frigid and a
whole lot of postal zones.

When the whole blame world seems gone
to pot,
And business is on the bum,
A 2-cent grin and a lifted chin
Helps some, my boy, helps some.
—[Wall Street Journal.]

[Louisville Courier-Journal:] "Opportu-
nity really knocks at many a door."
"Then why don't more of us succeed bet-
ter?"
"The trouble is that opportunity wants
us to go to work."

[Washington Star:] "There is no rea-
son for mentioning your name," said the
eminent player. "You are a press agent;
not an actor."
"Believe me," replied Mr. Boostington, "a
press agent has to be some actor to con-
vince a star that he believes all the things
he hammers out on the typewriter."

[Canadian Courier:] "How many people
are there here, Pat?" queried the English-
man of an Irishman in Montreal.
"Oh, about a hundred thousand."
"Why, I thought there were over half a
million?"
"Well," said Pat, "there is—if you count
the French."

[Ladies' Home Journal:] "Strange," said
the first tramp, meditatively, "how few of
our youthful dreams ever come true!"
"Oh, I dunno," said his companion. "I
remember when I used to dream about
wearin' long pants, and now I guess I wear
'em longer than anyone else in the coun-
try."

October.

October's a brunette—
Nut-brown is the hue of her.
You must take a walk to get
Any proper view of her.
She will set the pace—
Set it swift and easily,
With a smile upon her face,
Happily and breezily.

She's an outdoor girl,
Maidens soft and languorous
Only cause our lips to curl,
Only serve to anger us.
'Tis October's sway,
Gripping us, enfolding us—
Frost that sets the blood to play—
Youth's forever holding us.

All the air is wine;
Sweet, with yet a bite in it.
All the virtues known combine
To put a pure delight in it.
While the sky is clear
It is joy to talk with you!—
Bless your heart, October dear,
I will take a walk with you!
—[Grif Alexander, in Pittsburgh Dispatch.]

A Desert Song.

When I came on from Santa Fe
By desert road through night and day,
The wilds of God ran far and free,
And sweet the wind of desert sea.
But, ah! my heart—to know again
The scent of rain, the scent of rain!

And I'd in fancy scale the air
Beyond those yellow mountains bare,
And so with dizzy bird survey
A thousand miles of shining day.
But, oh! my heart—to see again
The dark of rain, the dark of rain!

And I would glean the gold of sun,
And mark his curving glory run
Its fiery course, and eager turn
My cheek and pallid brow to burn,
But, oh! my heart—to feel again
The kiss of rain, the kiss of rain!
—[John Galsworthy, in Scribner's Magazine.]

LOS ANGELES WEATHER.

[From The Times of Oct. 13, 1914.]
THE SKY. Clear. Wind at 5 p.m., south-
west; velocity, 6 miles. Thermometer, high-
est, 97 deg.; lowest, 63 deg. Forecast: Fair.

Don't Scratch But Once

Use Attig Eczema
and Pile
Ointment.
Once Used
You'll Tell
Your Friends.



JOHN H. ATTIG, 325 Con-
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and Hill Sts., Los Angeles.
Ref. Barker Bros. Citi-
zens National Bank. If you
can't obtain it from your
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stomach disorders is the result of twenty years'
experimenting by the celebrated German scientist
Peter Hoffman. Cases 40 years standing respond
immediately, attested by thousands of testimonials
on file. Health book, with names of your neigh-
bors, cured, sent free. 50 cents at druggists, or
mailed 5 cents extra. California Remedy Co., Long
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DUTCH BULBS
Just received direct from Holland a large im-
portation of Dutch Bulbs. All fully described
with special cultural directions in my Bulb
Catalogue, also a select list of Flower Seeds
for fall sowing. Catalogue mailed free.

Theodore Payne,
345 S. Main St., Los Angeles.

FREE!

HYGLASS
SCREW DRIVER

Call and get one if you wear glasses.
No obligation to buy.
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Fourth Floor, 320 West Fifth Street

RUPTURE

My Truss is made scientifically for each individual
case. No steel springs, no leg straps, no pressure
on hips. The only one in this country using this
Successful Method. Will cure all curable Ruptures.
We also make bandages. Lady attendant also.
Open from 8:30 a.m. to 7:30 p.m. M. W. Quehl,
954 1/2 South Broadway.

SOFT AND EASY
FOR TENDER
Grover's Martin
ington, Julia M.

Style C355, best pair of
sewed soles, plain, or
\$3.50 \$3.00
Same style in button
in center
GROVER'S Dress Shoes,
light or heavy
sole \$4.00

Soft and Easy



Hand-turned soles, \$2.50 \$3.00

House Shoes



Prince Albert, hand-turned
toe or with
Plain toe, one, two or three-
hand-turned
soles \$2.00 \$2.00

20 STYLES

Shoes for house or
Send for Catalogue

James P. B.

315 SOUTH BROADWAY

its resolutions set-
tled a direct
to San Pe-
the municipal
the commission
for the con-
a highway. It is
work out of har-
provided the City
at such use of a
lands is legal.
with the reasons for
posed highway, the
ions say:
mendation of this
sufficient funds for
of a section of the
in the Mormon Is-
art to the Harbor
near Orisaba street,
ing in said construc-
of a suitable draw-
est Basin entrance,
he present Pacific
Pacific company
ten from the funds
issue of the city
for the improvement
or at San Pedro."

Minor News.
Yesterday author-
of Public Works to
on furnishing the
et signboards.
Public Works has
incil to provide \$900
tion of the dam at
ve Eastlake Park,
ed out last winter.
erday allowed \$500
ch is to be done on
ell yesterday dis-
ation of Capt. S. C.
providing for con-
military Band in the
sent the subject
nce Committee for
tion. An effort is
cure these concerts
rk.
ll decided yesterday
Public Works, if it
provement of Scenic
Park in accordance
Hegyl agreement,
cost to the \$3000
purpose in the bud-
ll will make no fur-
for this work.
Charities Commission
d to the City Coun-
proportion of \$2500
of carrying on its
As the Council has
mission to exceed
lowance per month,
was deemed suf-
scent.
employing a secre-
tary was discussed
esterday and referred
committee. It is pro-
a salary of \$175 per
month. Already the
merous.

Courthouse.
BATTLE
UNDECIDED.
WOODCREST AND
CROWD COURT.

Trustee of Town's
Goes Over to Allow
for Successors.
intime is Left in

n of the population
Woodcrest filled Judge
a yesterday in a con-
contest begun Sep-
st Francis Fildew
of trustees of the
decreet water system.

l sides of this fight
ge Shenk ordered a
nce until November
se of permitting the
are the beneficiaries
nominate by petition
re to appoint as new

ant on the hill was
E. Fetherstonhaugh,
James Forbes, Albert
F. Sagar by Mr. and
in July, 1911. Mr.
the land and after
lots, thus disposed of
ant that supplied the
water.

haugh and Mr. Linde
teas and renounced
Mr. Forbes filed
ra. Fetherstonhaugh,
ames L. Douglas, H.
Auncey Yates, Gus
lson and W. E. Pun-
steas, demanding the
a receiver.

when the Firths sur-
prising plant to the or-
trustees, no provision
ing a vacancy on the
e occur. At the end
the people of the dis-
the schoolhouse and
ard.

ction, held June 15 of
rbes asserts, Mr. Fil-
the election, took
imping plant and in-
3. Burlingame as en-
f the time, however,
Burlingame operated
Forbes is seeking to
y ousted from the
for alleged misman-
o have the court ac-
tions of Messrs. Feth-
Linde, and appoint
their places.

ordered that all reve-
collections be turned
gar and that the
tinue to operate the
for the schoolhouse and
ard.

jurisdiction of a direct
to San Pe-
the municipal
the commission
for the con-
a highway. It is
work out of har-
provided the City
at such use of a
lands is legal.
with the reasons for
posed highway, the
ions say:
mendation of this
sufficient funds for
of a section of the
in the Mormon Is-
art to the Harbor
near Orisaba street,
ing in said construc-
of a suitable draw-
est Basin entrance,
he present Pacific
Pacific company
ten from the funds
issue of the city
for the improvement
or at San Pedro."

FOR THE EDUCATION OF YOUR BOY OR YOUR GIRL

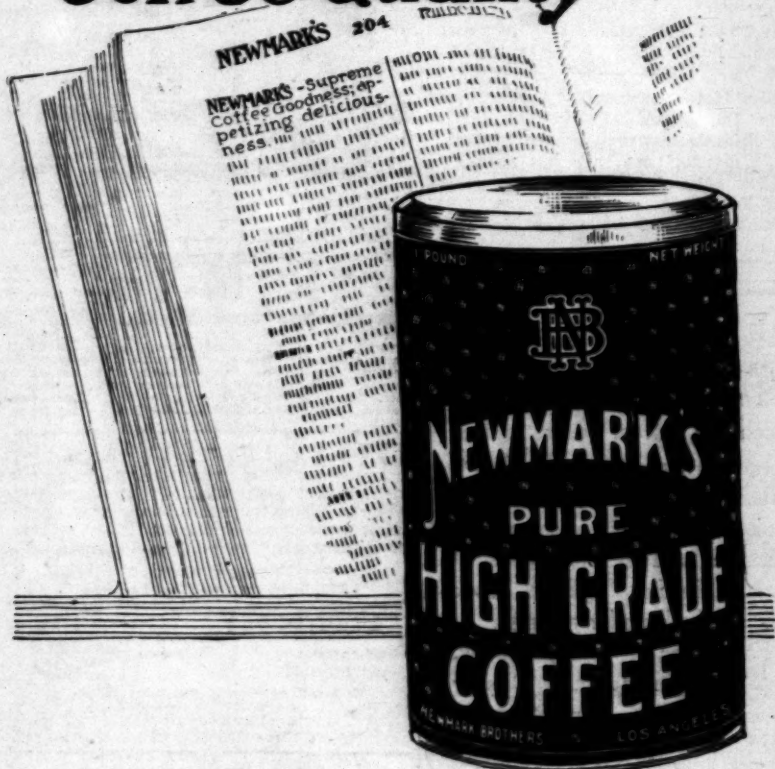
THERE IS NO NEED TO SEND THE ONE OR
THE OTHER OUTSIDE THE GOLDEN STATE

The educational standard maintained by the schools of California—boys' military or denominational schools, girls' schools and business colleges, has attracted the attention of teachers throughout the world. Several educators from the European continent have been quietly investigating the courses of study, methods and practices of the leading educational institutions in the State and have expressed surprise at the high degree of efficiency of the instructors and the advanced training of the students in every branch of learning. In California, the methods of the old masters and the sharp, advanced ideas of the new have been combined to thoroughly prepare and perfect the student in his life's work; so, it is preferable in every way to keep the young folks near home.

Information regarding California's private schools for boys and girls will be sent free on application. State the kind of school and locality you prefer. Address:

THE TIMES INFORMATION BUREAU
THE TIMES - - - LOS ANGELES

A Synonym for Coffee Quality



WE DON'T WANT YOUR
unless it calls for
"only that which we can guarantee"

Plumbing has to last so long, and
constant service that it would be
to use any but the best of work and
Therefore, we recommend the
"Standard" guaranteed plumbing



"Standard" "Idalia" Lavatory

JAMES W. HELL
719 SOUTH SPRING STREET

AWARDED JUDGMENT. For in-
juries he received at Third and Spring
streets November 2, 1913, when, as
he alleged, he was thrown by the sud-
den start of the car, Henry C. Camp-
bell was given judgment by Judge Mc-
Daniel yesterday for \$316.50. He sued

the County Jail yesterday by Judge
Wellborn, in the United States Dis-
trict Court.

A score of the friends of the family
from Whittier, headed by Rev. W. G.
Marsh, pastor of the Congregational

Huling's patients.

Mrs. Hixson, it appears, went to Dr.
Huling suffering with a severe tooth-
ache and asked him to give her treat-
ment. It is asserted Huling pulled
the wrong tooth. When Mrs. Hixson
upbraided him for this, it is said, Dr.

tinued in session over Friday. It will
be the first appearance of the new
Chief Justice, Matt I. Sullivan, re-
cently appointed by Gov. Johnson to
fill the vacancy caused by the death
of Chief Justice Beatty.

Monday will be motion day and
the entire court will sit en banc un-

Underwood
in session of
A campaign
scrutiny of the
business life is

ANY MORNING
ALLIE
enate

WAR REVENUE
IS

the South Fa
to Help C

is Expected
to Cover Defe
the Present Co
Revenue Reached

[BY A
WASHINGTON, Oct. 17.—The
war revenue
approximately \$100,
actual taxes to meet
of the Democratic
the war in Europe,
to the Senate tonight
members Democrats in
the House of the
ought to postpone
of the measure indefi-
relief legislation.
debated.

with leaders by a sup-
of the cotton
the following forces.
the element appa-
debated the call
indirectly postpone
in twenty-five
of the House, South
in South Carol
the House were the De-
the House in the
the House in the

WORLD'S
IN

Events of
the Wilson Defe
France.
the Russians and the
Torpedo Bo

INDEX
War Revenue
City's Chief Assessor
is Confirmed.
Army of Maytoma.
to Sink Mexico.
the Home Affairs Com-
the Police in Craft Net.
the South for Frontiers.
the South to Win Fight.
the South of the War.
the South of the War.
the South of the War.

Our
cost
nothing

the Great War.
the Great War?
the Great War?
the Great War?
the Great War?